The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

Affairs Down in Georgia.

Gen. Terry Suspends the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Another Day's Struggle Over the Tariff.

The Civil Service Bill has no Chance.

Tendency of Western Republicans to Free Trade.

Etc., Etc., Etc

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The fact that Gen. Terry, commanding in Georgia, had virtually suspended the writ of habeas corpus and instituted a military commission to try civil offenders while the civil courts were in session was not generally known here till to-day. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, attempted to get a resolution through the House calling upon the President for all information in the premises, and to know if this extraordinary proceeding received his official sanction, but a single objection prevented its consideration. The information at hand shows that a citizen of Warrenton, Georgia, was arrested at midnight, without the knowledge of any charge, and at once imprisoned. Counsel sued out a writ of habeas corpus before the civil court having jurisdiction, but Gen. Terry gave orders that the writ should not be obeyed. It seems that the Senate even did not intend to authorize such suspension under the Georgia bill, now pending in the House, and most of the Senators thought that the writ could not be suspended under present circumstances, but Gen. Terry has not only suspended the writ, but virtually declared martial law.

Further information says the pretext for this is an intention to develop the Kuklux. For four days the examination of this citizen has been going on under bayonets, and the whole community thrown into terror lest suborned testimony may touch the unoffending. A letter says that this is a part of Bullock's scheme to make it appear that there is trouble in Georgia; and if the fear at being involved with the military did not deter the scheme would be exposed, and would startle the country, even in these times. The crime charged in this particular case is the murder of a citizen more than a year ago. The friends of the murdered man are numerous and decline to prosecute the man under military arrest for the crime. It is believed in Georgia that other arrests are to follow this, though these are not to capitating facts, and the impression is creating general alarm.

The following are the official orders which show Gen. Terry's virtual suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the trial of a citizen by military order:

Headquarters Military District of Georgia, Atlanta, April 25, 1870. Brevet Major F. Torbett, Warrenton, Georgia—Sir: The Brevet Major General commanding directs that you report at the earliest practicable moment the evidence on which R. Martin was arrested. You will not permit him to be produced in the court of the ordinary or released on bail until the decision in the premises is rendered at these headquarters. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters, Warrenton, Ga., April 28, 1870. H. Potter, Esq., Counsel for R. Martin, prisoner: I have the honor to inform you that in pursuance of orders from Headquarters Military District of Georgia, the evidence in the case of the United States against R. Martin will be taken by me at the court-house in Warrenton, Ga., commencing at 10 a. m., April 29, and continuing from day to day until closed. Counsel for defence can call witnesses to be heard in the order of defence or upon application. Such witnesses will be summoned by order.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
[Signed] F. H. TORBETT,
Capt. 18th Inf., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

THE TARIFF STRUGGLE.

After another struggle to-day over the tariff on steel rails for railroads made by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, the House finally fixed the duty, in accordance with the amendment adopted on yesterday, at thirty six dollars per ton, being eight dollars less than the rate reported by the Ways and Means Committee, and, at the present price of steel rails, about fourteen dollars more per ton than the duty of the existing law. Another effort was made to prevent Hon. D. J. Morrill, one of the owners of the Bessemer patents, and who is interested in the Freedom Steel Works, from voting on this question, but he paid no attention to those efforts and voted every time. The fact caused a great deal of public comment. The steel manufacturers in attendance on Congress expressed themselves satisfied with the duty this day fixed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL

stands little or no chance of passage by the House. To-day three Republican members of the House assailed it very warmly, and it was agreed that if a vote had been taken the bill would have been laid on the table by quite a large majority. It is the same measure which has been pending several sessions.

THE INDIAN BUREAU

replied to-day to inquiries that there were not Indian troubles along the line of the Union Pacific railroad, and that there need be no fears of interruption to said road at present.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

In the forthcoming Republican caucus, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, intends to make some remarks against the tendencies of Western Republicans to free trade.

POSTOFFICE SALARIES.

Once in four years the Postoffice Department readjusts the salaries of minor postoffices on the basis of the business of the office. As a general thing, they will be increased somewhat in a circular to be issued in June.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

The Attorney-General is preparing an opinion on the legality of the acts of Internal Revenue officers in drawing income from certain sources.

BOUNTIFUL.

The President to-day subscribed to the Wilberforce Colored Ohio University fund.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

Thomas J. Harrison, Marshal Middle District Tennessee.

Wm. McLinahan, United States Attorney Nebraska.

Jos. A. Wheelock, Postmaster St. Paul, Minn.

WHITE CLOUD.

Chief, and twelve other principal men of the Sioux Indians having applied for permission to come to Washington to see the President in relation to their present condition, a telegram was sent from the War Department to their country to-day granting the request and instructing the Indian Agent to make the necessary arrangements.

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

debated at length to-day the proposition requiring examination as to knowledge of Latin and Greek before admitting students of medicine.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Samuel T. Day, of Florida, Consul at Winnipeg.

Oscar Molmoss, of Minnesota, Consul at Picton.

Thomas J. Harrison, Marshal of middle district of Tennessee.

Joseph A. Wheelock, Postmaster at St. Paul, Minnesota.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Brevet Brig. Gen. C. B. Comstock, relieved at his own request from duty on the staff of the General of the Army, and ordered to Detroit, succeeding Gen. Reynolds, in charge of survey of Northern and Northwestern lakes.

Gen. Warren, upon being relieved by Col. Macomb of charge of improvements in upper Mississippi, &c., is ordered to Newport, R. I., to relieve Bvt. Lieut. Col. Houston, who relieved Col. Merrill, in charge of improvements on Lake Michigan. The latter is ordered to Pittsburg, in charge of improvements in Ohio river.

Bvt. Lt. Col. Barlow, ordered to duty on Gen. Sheridan's staff.

Maj. Burnham, to Keokuk, Iowa, reporting to Gen. Wilson, and Capt. Wm. A. Jones, to the staff of Gen. Augur.

THE MEDICAL CONVENTION.

In the American Medical Convention today a motion to admit the District of Columbia delegates was lost by 142 to 14.

Dr. Yandell, of Kentucky, moved the District of Columbia be balloted out from the Medical Association. Laid on the table unanimously, and the Secretary allowed his discretion as to embodying the marine delegates from the district in the minutes.

The question of uniform prices for a course of medical lectures was discussed without action.

The Committee on Nominations reported Professor Stille, of Philadelphia, for President of the American Medical Association, with several Vice Presidents, and Professor W. R. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, Secretary. The report was adopted.

The remainder of the time was devoted to discussion relative to credentials of delegates.

It was resolved that the next annual meeting be held in San Francisco, railroads offering to reduce the fare one-half. The Committee on Credentials for the next year was appointed entirely from California.

BOUNTIFUL.

The President to-day subscribed to the Wilberforce Colored Ohio University fund.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.

HOUSE ADJOURNING RESOLUTION.

The House concurrent resolution for adjournment *sine die* was discussed—a motion to table it having been rejected by a vote of 15 to 14—until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution to amend the act of April 20th, 1870, relative to deficiencies for carrying out the reconstruction laws. Passed.

BILLS PASSED.

The calendar was taken up, and bills passed as follows:

To aid in the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific railroad.

Authorizing the Southern Minnesota railroad to connect its line with the Northern Pacific railroad.

For the relief of pre-emption settlers in Nebraska.

JOINT RESOLUTION

donating condemned cannon to the McPherson Monumental Association was passed.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to incorporate the International Society of the United States for the Protection of Immigration. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were also passed:

House joint resolution to pay the widow of the late Gen. Rawlins one year's salary as Secretary of War.

To allow the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers of the army and navy.

To allow Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue acting as Collectors of Internal Revenue, pay as such.

House bill to amend the bankrupt act relating to its operation in Territories.

INDIANS.

At 3:50 the calendar was completed, when Mr. Harlan moved to take up the bill for the sale of the Great and LittleOsage Indian reservations and removal of Indians to the Indian Territory.

THE FRANKING BILL.

Messrs. Ramsey and Howe insisted upon proceeding with the special order, the franking bill.

Mr. HARLAN'S motion prevailed, but pending the consideration of the bill the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. MORGAN presented additional petitions asking Congress to abolish National banks, redeem bonds deposited by them as security, issue $500,000,000 in treasury notes, and make the same receivable in payment of custom duties, and all other taxes collected by the Federal Government, and to pay off $340,000,000 of the bonded debt.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY DRAINAGE.

Mr. WELLS reported a bill to incorporate the Mississippi Valley Levee and Drainage Company. Recommitted.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Mr. WELLS, from the Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, reported bills authorizing mail steamship service from New Orleans monthly to Tampico, Vera Cruz, Tobasco, Sisal and Havana. Recommitted.

GEORGIA.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for all reports made by Brevet Major General Terry relating to Georgia not already communicated to Congress. Adopted.

Mr. BECK asked leave to offer a resolution reciting allegations that Gen. Terry is causing citizens of Georgia to be arrested and tried before his military subordinates for violations of the laws of Georgia, refusing to allow them the benefit of the habeas corpus or trial by jury in civil courts, and requesting the President to state by what authority such things are done.

Mr. SHANKS and others objected.

Mr. BECK—Then I call for the regular order of business, and give notice that I shall object to everything out of order from now until the 4th of July.

THE CENSUS.

The report of the Conference Committee on the census bill was agreed to.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL

came up as the business of the morning hour, and was discussed by Messrs. Pinkeinburg and Cobb, of South Carolina, in its favor, and Messrs. Maynard, Peters, Bingham, and Payne, in opposition, and went over till to-morrow.

THE TARIFF BILL

was taken up in Committee of the Whole, the pending question being that in relation to steel railway bars. After spending an hour and a half over the paragraph, it was agreed to, as follows: Steel railway bars, 2 cents per pound, and on all railway bars made partly of steel, 1¾ cents per pound, and on metal converted, cast or made from iron by Bessemer or pneumatic process, of whatever form or description, $36 per ton.

The next paragraph was amended to read, "on steel wire, whether rolled or drawn, and wire of which steel shall be a component of chief value of less than one-fourth inch in diameter and not less than No. 19 wire gauge, 2½ cents per lb., and 30 per cent. ad valorem, finer than 19 wire gauge, 3 cents per lb, and 30 per cent. ad valorem; provided, that steel wire for stringing piano forte and other musical instruments, and steel wires covered with silk, cotton or other textile material, shall pay in addition 25 per cent. ad valorem; and provided further, that all steel in coils not more than 3-16 of an inch in diameter or square, coated with zinc or other material, or not so coated, shall pay the same duty as steel wire.

The paragraph relating to steel railway frogs, &c., was amended by reducing the duty from 3½ to 2½ per lb.

The paragraph fixing steel car wheels at 3½ cents was reduced to 2½ per pound.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

The Election—Chinese Laborers—Joe Coburn Charged with Robbery—Military Staff Officers.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Full returns of the election yesterday give Taylor, Democrat, for City Treasurer, 347 majority, and the prosecution to widen approaches to the bridge 2,296 majority. The latter authorizes the city to spend half a million dollars in widening the streets at the western terminus of the bridge, in order to afford proper facilities for the immense traffic which is expected to pass over the bridge.

Capt. Gift, Agent of the Mississippi Valley Immigration Society of Planters, arrived here yesterday direct from Hong Kong, China, where he engaged 350 Chinese laborers, who are now en route via Cape of Good Hope to New Orleans, and are expected to arrive this month.

Complaint was made in the Criminal Court that Joe Coburn, pugilist, robbed G. W. Hilton and Wm. McBeth of seven hundred and twenty dollars last Friday night. A requisition will be applied for, and Coburn probably be brought back here before the Allen-Macfight.

The following officers compose Gen. Pope's present staff: Brevet-Major William McKee Dunn, Captain and A. D. C.; Brevet-Captain S. B. Hisley, First-Lieutenant and A.D.C.

The following members of General Schofield's personal staff accompany him to the Pacific: Brevet Colonel Wm. M. Wherry, Brevet-Lieutenant J. S. Rathbone and Brevet-Captain Wm. Kunis.

The following members of the Department staff remain with Gen. Pope: Bvt. Col. Wm. G Mitchell, acting Asst. Adjt. General; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Davis, Asst. Insp. General: Bvt. Col. W. S. Schofield, acting Asst. Insp. General; Major D. J. Swain, Judge Advocate; Bvt. Maj. Gen. L. C. Easton, Chief Q. M.; Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. Morgan, Chief Commissary; Bvt. Brig. Gen Madison Mills, Med. Director; Bvt. Lieut. Col. D. L. Huntington, Attending Surgeon; Bvt. Lieut. Col. F. E. Hunt, Chief Paymaster; Capt. Chas. B. Phillips, Chief Engineer officer; Bvt. Lieut. Col. D. H. Buell, Chief Ordinance officer; First Lieut. Henry Jackson, Acting Signal officer.

THE METHODISTS.

Meeting of the General Conference—First Day's Proceedings.

MEMPHIS, May 4.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South assembled in the Cumberland Presbyterian church at 9 o'clock this morning. The attendance was very large. Among those present were Bishops Andrews, presiding officer, Kavanaugh, Pierce, Paine, Marvin, Doggett, Wightman; Drs. Kerner, Schon and Muncey and many other distinguished divines.

The conference was called to order by Bishop Paine, of Mississippi.

After prayer by Bishop Kavanaugh and the reading of the lessons, the roll was called by Dr. Summers, secretary, and the following conferences responded: Baltimore, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Georgia, North Georgia, Florida, Montgomery, Mobile, Louisiana, Mississippi, Memphis, Tennessee, Holston, Kentucky, Louisville, St. Louis, Missouri, Arkansas, Little Rock, Indian Mission, Texas, East Texas, Trinity, Southwest Texas, West Texas, Columbia, Pacific, and Illinois.

The whole number of delegates is two hundred and forty-six, of whom one hundred and sixty-seven are present.

Dr. Thomas A. Summers, of Nashville, was re-elected secretary, and Dr. John S. Martin and Messrs. Wickersham, of Arkansas, and Lester, of Georgia, assistants.

Rules of order of previous General Conference were read. Numerous amendments were offered and discussed at considerable length. Finally, with an amendment requiring a majority of two-thirds to decide a question, the rules were readopted.

On motion the following standing committees were ordered to be filled by members of each annual Conference: Episcopacy, Itinerancy, Books, Periodicals, Boundaries, Missions, Revivals, Sunday-schools, Religious Interests, Colored People.

Bishop McTyeire, from the select committee appointed at last Conference on Rearrangement of Discipline, submitted a report which was adopted, after which the Conference adjourned till to-morrow. A large number of delegates arrived this afternoon.

NEW YORK.

Close of the Prosecution in the McFarland Trial.

Some New Light on the Affair.

McFarland's Letter to his Wife.

Thunder in the Journalistic Sky.

Theodore Tilton Waiting to be Kicked.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The prosecution in the McFarland case closed their rebutting testimony to-day, immediately after which the defense introduced a part of their evidence in surrebuttal. The court-room was crowded as usual. Twenty witnesses were examined, two only for the prosecution. Those were Mrs. Charlotte A. Sinclair and Junius Henri Browne. Mrs. Sinclair made her answers promptly. She first knew of an engagement between Richardson and Mrs. McFarland the day after the first shooting, and that, under the circumstances, she thought the engagement was right.

SOME NEW LIGHT.

The police officers, who were examined for the defense, shed some new light on the affair, by which it appeared that at the time of the first shooting in March, 1867, Mrs. McFarland was very intimate with Richardson. Officer Thomas Cathane testified:

On the 15th of March I was on post in Bleecker street; I was at the corner of Sullivan and Carmine streets when the first shot was fired; I ran up and found them on the north side of the street in the gutter; Mr. McFarland had a pistol in his hand, and Richardson had hold of that hand; I took Richardson to the station house; I asked Mrs. McFarland myself if that was her husband; she said he was once but not now; I accompanied her and Mr. Richardson in the coach when they left; we stopped at No. 72 Amity street, and she went in, and we brought out some clothes and brandy; while we were going round, she put her hands on his knees and said, "Dear, how do you feel now?" I accompanied them to No. 5 West Washington Place and helped him up stairs; I left them there.

Any number of boarding-house keepers, fellow-lodgers and others testified that McFarland was not a drunkard; never saw him under the influence of liquor. Testimony was also produced impeaching the character of Howells, one of the witnesses for the prosecution.

M'FARLAND'S LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

The following letter written by McFarland to his wife was read in court by the prosecution and admitted as evidence:

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1869.—*My Dear Wife:* I received a letter from you on Friday last stating that Mr. Clough was not in Manchester, and that you would write me again. Since then, I have heard nothing of you since then, and cannot now till Tuesday, as no mail runs on Sunday. I inclose the two letters to his home money immediately on the arrival of your last letter, but I had nothing about me, and I was so worn enough to venture on the outside from Peter, as it rained very hard on that day. For the last few days of illness on my returning to my lodgings on my night-shirt with cold water, and went to bed in it and on the following morning I was in a high fever, and had nothing yet to do me so much good, and I think by a few more repetitions of it I shall so shake off the cold, as you perceive, in Sweden's. I did not want to go to any boarding-house as an inmate. I think, however, I shall go to Mr. Underhill's next week. My address will, however, remain the same. Be still and quiet, and I will inform you otherwise. I delivered to Kinsley's express yesterday something for you which I think will please you. You must receive it before you know what it is. I will say, however, that it represents something not unlike the vision which was mine two years ago this night, when you so innocently, so devotedly, and trustingly gave yourself to me, a stranger to you, and to couple your earth's happiness and destiny with mine. I thought then that there was a possibility of my ever being angry with you, much less that I should ever get in a passion with you, and, as a matter of course under such circumstances, be so harsh and unjust to you. I think I have atoned for it in future fidelity, if, so doing, I could change what has been and have no memory of my conduct toward you but that which commenced on the night of the interchanging of my heart. When I look in there and examine it I find nothing but the most tender love for my dear wife, and the most bitter grief that I should ever have said or done a thing that caused pain or made me appear to her in any other than the one to whom she gave herself so confidingly. I was never, my darling, without a sincere and heartfelt prayer for your welfare and satisfaction I had taken on myself. When I married you I thought it would be any punishment or hardship to devote and dedicate all the power of my life to the happiness of the woman whom I should take to my hearth, and whether I should make my spirit happy with her love. It is a great consolation to me to know that you have never done you wrong. You have been always treated lovingly and kindly there; and if I have ever neglected you, or made you to forgive me for what I have said to you while in those accursed fits of drinking at least, my darling wife, if you will only not treasure up anything against your loving husband, he will be satisfied. Your loving husband,

DANIEL MCFARLAND.

THEODORE TILTON THREATENED.

There is great excitement in Printing house Square owing to the threat, publicly made by Hugh J. Hastings, of the Commercial Advertiser, to kick Theodore Tilton, of the Independent, at sight. Mr. Tilton, it is reported has placed himself under the protection of the police, not relishing the idea of being kicked at the outset of his career as an editor or a daily paper; he has also taken charge of the Brooklyn Union. All the trouble arises from the McFarland trial. Mr. Oliver Johnson's letter to Mrs. McFarland, in which he speaks of her as the "one altogether lovely and of such is the kingdom of heaven," having been commented on in the Commercial by Hastings, who spoke of the men associated in the conduct of the Independent as free-lovers, Mr. Tilton replied by punting in the Independent what purported to be a confession of Mr. Hastings made thirty years ago when he was charged with libel. Mr. Hastings retorts to-day as follows:

We inform the editor of the Independent that as we have kicked nothing mean for a long time he will be very likely to be introduced to the earliest time that we chance to meet him. It is the only way to treat such fellows. We shan't hurt him, but simply give him the benefit of the press, and if we ever so far forget what belongs to manhood as to do anything as mean as this fellow Tilton is capable of doing, we shall expect to be hoisted.

Tilton is terribly excited and fears the worst.

THUNDER ALL AROUND.

There will soon be thunder all around the journalistic sky, the various sets and cliques set agoing by the great McFarland having nearly exhausted all their patience.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The excitement in Wall street to-day was in regard to the action of the Prussian Government on American railroad securities. It seems that the report that the Prussian Government has pr ohibited the official quotations of dealings in American railroad securities in North Germany is contradicted to-day. The last statement is that the Prussian Government has simply issued a recommendation to its citizens to exercise extreme caution in buying or dealing in American railroad securities, as there were many in the German market which were of little value, obtained in New York. The result of this recommendation was a semi-panic in American railroad securities on the bourses of Berlin and Frankfort. Those that were well-known, and the latest held at 4 per cent. discount, while others had no market at all at any price.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy at 4 to 5 per cent. on Governments, and 5 to 6 per cent. on stock collaterals.

The foreign exchange market was heavy and declined. Prime bankers' sixty days sterling bills were quoted at 109½ to 109¾, with sales at 109. There is an increase of the supply of bills on the market, owing to the large receipts of cotton.

The Government bond market was steady, with a right business in new bonds offering. The stock market was irregular and unsettled, with an uneasy feeling in regard to the future course of the market.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The first witness this morning was **Mrs. Samuel Sinclair: Knew Mr.** and Mrs. McFarland. They were in very poor circumstances. Mrs. McFarland gave readings to help their support. I visited her when she was sick, and gave her fifty dollars, which she kept. I gave her, after this, fifty dollars, which, I told her, was from her friend. This last she returned, saying she could not accept, and would obtain help from her father. In the fall of 1866 I went to Mr. McElrath to apply for a position for Mr. McFarland. Received a letter from Mrs. Richardson on February 21st. Witness was about to state the contents of the letter, but was prevented by the counsel.

Question—Were you aware of Mrs. McFarland's intention to leave her husband before you received that letter?

Mr. Graham objected to this mode of examination, and said the witness should not be allowed to do away with the effect of her written sentiments by any oral testimony.

Judge Davis thought he should be permitted to show this letter was the effect of a state of facts which the letter of Mrs. McFarland showed. Mrs. Sinclair required some redress, and the court, as it had so kindly allowed Mrs. Rankle to exculpate herself, would act with the same courtesy toward Mrs. Sinclair.

Mr. Graham replied that the prosecution first let the letters be read to be very sure of a point, and then sought to smear them down; but he would read these letters to the jury, and ask them, to construe them as they would, if they would read them in their own families? Nothing had been said against the witness, unless what appeared in her own letters. He had never said anything in this trial that he was not willing to stand by, and which he would show he was justified in using. The prosecution had lately been trying to clear the character of those parties who had been arraigned before the eyes of the people, and had lost sight altogether of the conviction of the prisoner.

The Recorder said that, considering all the facts in the case, and believing it right that this witness should justify herself, he would allow the question.

Witness—I did not know anything about it.

To Mr. Graham—I first saw Richardson in the fall of 1866 at my house; my husband invited him; Mrs. McFarland was not there; I do not think Mrs. McFarland was acquainted with Richardson then; I have read the intercepted letter; both Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were at my house together after March 9, 1867; my husband invited them; they were never in my house after that together; I never saw the intercepted letter until it was published; I did not know anything about the letter when they visited my house; I should have received them just the same if I had; I do not consider there was anything wrong in it.

Mr. Graham—You are familiar with the intercepted letter by reading it; would you have received Richardson into your house if you had seen it?

I do not see anything in it to make me do otherwise; I do not know of my own knowledge that the readings at Mrs. Cleveland's house were for the benefit of Mrs. McFarland; the first time any charge was made at those readings was in my house in the spring of 1868; I was not ever very pleasant toward Mr. McFarland; I am not now; I do not now feel specially unfriendly to him; I have some recollection of McFarland going to New Hampshire for Mr. Greeley and Mr. Sinclair; I do not know on what business or whether it on was business that McFarland was away when I went to see his wife during her illness at Amity street; I do not know by the State authorities, Judge Dillon having to-day rendered a decision that the court trying them had no jurisdiction in the case. If they are not demanded of the United States Marshal in twenty days they will be handed over to the Indian agent.

Railroad Bridge Burned—Found Dead

CINCINNATI, May 4.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad bridge over West Fork, near Cumminsville, was burned this evening. Repairs will be made so that trains will pass to-morrow night. In the meantime, prompt changes will occur.

A man was found dead near the river bridge at Columbia to-day with bullet holes in both head and side. Name unknown.

A City Without a Policeman.

TRENTON, May 4.—The city is without a police force. The time for which the old force was appointed expired, and the Common Council, being tied, has failed to organize, and no new force has been appointed.

Nicolson Pavement.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The following is taken from the Cincinnati Commercial of April 25, 1870, viz:

The Nicolson, which was so many desirable qualities, is not free of durability, a failure, according to the statement of the Engineer it will not stand more than five years. Well made for a longer term than three and three and a half years. Its primary cost and the expense of keeping in repair are heavy. Its existence must be short. The process of smearing the blocks with tar, it is said, does not prevent decay, but only retards decay. There is no saturation; the tar is only "skin deep;" soon wears off the surface ends of the blocks, which then become porous and allow the moisture absorbed. They rot immediately.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 4.—In the Commons to-night Jacob Bright, after presenting a petition for female suffrage, moved and seconded the reading of the bill removing the disabilities of women with regard to voting. He said if the bill was adopted there would be but one female to nine male voters.

Mr. Sykes said from the fact that the petition had nearly one hundred thousand signatures he inferred that the movers were in earnest.

The previous question was moved.

Mr. G. S. Jenkinson was unable to see why women like Miss Coutts should not vote.

Mr. Muntz referred to the case of a woman who had an income of £80,000, and could not vote, while her groom and gardener could.

Mr. Bruce thought the instance of the Queen inappropriate, unless offices as well as votes were given to women.

The House divided on the proposition "Shall the question be now put," and it was adopted by 124 to 91. The announcement of the result was received with cheering.

The bill providing for public prosecutors was referred to a select committee, and the felony bill passed.

Adjourned.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE EMPEROR.

The Times on the plot against the Emperor says the most remarkable thing about the plot is its opportunity for official electioneering.

NEW CATHOLIC ORGAN.

It is reported that the London Sun, an evening paper, Liberal in politics and advocating free trade, has been purchased by the Marquis of Bute, and will hereafter be a daily Catholic organ.

THE FRENCH PLOT.

There is much incredibility here in regard to the last conspiracy discovered by the French Government. A writer in the evening edition of the Times cites precedents justifying the doubt which prevails.

THE PAPAL PROGRAMME.

Advices from Rome represent that successive diplomatic protests against the papal programme have powerfully reinforced members and the power of the opposition in the Council.

RITUALISM.

The convention now in session here is occupied mainly with the subject of ritualism. The discussions possess little general interest.

ANOTHER ROYAL PENSIONER.

LONDON, May 4.—Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian, gave birth to a daughter.

THE DERBY RACES.

LONDON, May 4.—Mack Gregor is a strong favorite at two to one against the field for the Derby. Betting is four to one against Sabinus for the Chester cup. For the one thousand guineas stake Frivolity is the favorite. Sun Spine was scratched to-day for the race.

FRANCE.

THE ST. QUINTEN RIOT.

PARIS, May 4.—Several guns d'armes were injured during the riot at St. Quinten yesterday. Many more arrests have been made and persons believed to be implicated in the plot. Rousset, at whose house the bombs were found, has not yet been apprehended.

It is reported that great military precautions are being taken. The Journal Officiel and Siecle warn the people of Paris to keep quiets.

ARREST OF LEADING WORKINGMEN.

MARSEILLES, May 4.—The chiefs of the International Association of workingmen in this city have been arrested. The police have also captured a number of workingmen's banners, and German banners say that no body in Berlin, which corresponds to our Chamber of Commerce here, have issued a pamphlet warning the public against Americans. It will probably result in war.

Money market easy at 4½ per cent on call loans, thirty & per cent.

Sterling exchange weak at 9½@9¾.

Gold in New York, 111¼, and closed 111¾, and closed at 111¾. The carrying rates were at 1½ per cent.

The gold coupon sales to-day were $1,000,000.

The Assistant Treasurer sold $1,000,000 at 111 60-100@111 71-100.

Government bonds are lower.

Coupons 81	118¾@119	Coupons 62	115¾@
Coupons 65	118¾@119	Coupons 64	115¾@115¾
Coupons 67	118¾@119	Coupons 65	115¾@115¾
Coupons 68	118¾@119	Ten-Forties	107¾@107¾
Coupons 5's	112¾@113	Currency 6's	117¾@118
New	112¾@113¾		

State bonds are heavy and lower.

Missouri 6's	91½	New Tens	95¾@
Ohio Tens	99¾@		

Stocks have been active at irregular prices, but closed steady. The following are the closing sales:

Canton	71¾@	Michigan Cen	119 @
Cumberland	35 @	Michigan Sou	116 @
Western U. Tel	33¾@	Illinois Cen	131 @
Quicksilver	34 @	Pittsburg	99¾@
Mariposa	7¾@	Northwestern	89¾@
Mariposa pref	19¾@	Northwestern pref	90¾@
Adams Ex	63 @	Rock Island	104½@
Wells & Fargo	83¾@	Fort Wayne	97¾@
Ameri. Ex	60¾@	Chi. & Alton	94¾@
U. S. Ex	48 @	Chi. & Alton pref	97¾@
Pacific Mail	61¾@	Tol. & Wabash	59 @
New York Cen	97¾@	Ft. Wayne	97¾@
N. Y. C. scrip	93¾@	Ohio & Miss.	34¾@
Erie	24 @	Ohio & Miss. pref	69 @
Erie preferred	41 @	Cleveland & Pitts	87¾@
Harlem	125 @	Chicago & Alton	94¾@
Harlem preferred	130 @	Chicago & Alton pref	114¾@
Reading	101¾@	Hartford & Erie	9¾@

Sub-treasury sales to-day: Coin, $97,441; Currency, $9,000.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Cotton market heavy; sales of 1,200 bales; middling uplands 23¾; Orleans 23¾; net receipts 1,000 bales; gross 2,500 bales; the market is nominally unchanged. Flour—Receipts 9,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; the market is 5@10c better, with sales of 10,000 bbls at $5 10@5 15 for superfine State; $5 10@5 20 for extra State; $5 10@5 25 for good to choice do; including 1,000 bbls Western at $5 10@5 15 for superfine; $5 15@5 20 for extra Western; $5 20@5 25 for good to choice do; including 2,000 bbls Ohio at $5 10@5 15 for superfine; $5 15@5 20 for extra; $5 20@5 25 for good to choice do; including 1,000 bbls White Wheat Indiana at $5 15@5 20 for superfine; $5 20@5 30 for extra; $5 30@5 40 for good to choice do; including 500 bbls Southern at $5 10@5 15 for superfine; $5 15@5 20 for extra; $5 20@5 25 for good to choice do; including 1,000 bbls Western at $5 10@5 15 for superfine; $5 15@5 20 for extra; $5 20@5 25 for good to choice do; including 500 bbls California

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1870.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Shelbyville is considering the ways and means for a town hall.

Rye is dull in the Paris market at 75 cents. Hemp is lively at $8.

Buyers are offering 33 cents for wool in Bourbon, with few sales.

Frost fell several mornings in Scott county recently, but the fruit was not damaged.

Bishop Toebbe, of the Catholic Church, gave confirmation to 117 children in Paris on Sunday.

The Paris Citizen thinks the occupation of the mule traders gone for the present. The trade is dull.

A Democratic meeting in Bourbon county on Monday resolved that Mr. Beck was their choice for Congress.

Bob Champion, a negro, was murdered a few days since and his body thrown into Elkhorn river, Scott county.

The Board of Directors of the Maysville and Lexington railroad have voted their President $3,000 for services during the past year.

Insendiarism prevails in Clark county. The barns and stables of Robt. Winn, Jerry Stevenson, Mrs. Burns, and John E. Gordon were fired.

The Maysville Eagle says the people of that section are not satisfied with the management of the Maysville and Lexington road. It progresses very slowly.

Timothy Reagan, a laborer on the Shelby railroad, whose disappearance has been reported, has not yet been heard of. His wife can assign no cause for his absence, and fears evil has befallen him.

The Lexington Gazette says the colts of Dr. Herr's Mambrino Patchen have been sold for $20,000 in all. Mambrino Patchen is a full brother to the celebrated Lady Thorn, the queen of the trotting turf.

Lexington intends to have a new courthouse. The attention of the lawyers has been directed to the old structure since the disaster at Richmond, and they will be afraid to venture in it if there is a large crowd.

John M. Vanmeter, of Fayette, sold to a Cincinnati party, a few days ago, forty head of fat cattle, for June delivery, at 7¼ cents per pound. Mr. Ed. Dorsey also sold thirty head of extra cattle, for June delivery, at $7 90 per hundred.

Frank Grief, who was injured at Paducah the other day by a heavy board piece, which was blown down by the wind, falling on him, sued several individuals, laying his damages at $5 000. The matter was compromised by De Haven, the circus man, paying him $500.

The pardon of S. S. Newman was forwarded from Washington day before yesterday, to General Eli Murray, United States Marshal for Kentucky, at Louisville. Mr. Newman, it will be remembered, was convicted at the December term of the United States Court, in Covington, of a conspiracy to defraud the Government, and fined $11,000. In default of paying that amount he has since been confined in the Covington jail.

The following ladies in Lexington have consented to act as a committee to receive contributions for the monument to Stonewall Jackson, at the request of ex-Governor John Letcher, of Virginia: Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge, Mrs. S. S. Wilson, Mrs. C. C. Rose, Mrs. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, and Miss Ann Pickett. Thomas Mitchell, Esq., is the treasurer for that city and county, to whom contributions can be paid.

The Paris True Kentuckian thus reports the Bourbon market: "Monday was no great day for business. Farmers are now in the midst of planting, which prevented many court-going people from attending. The offerings of mules, for all kinds were small, indeed, not much may be expected, and especially in the early part of June, when the spring crop will be ready for market. A few small lots of cattle, some half dozen pairs of mules, and a few loose horses comprised the entire amount offered, all of which were disposed of at fair prices. We quote the following: Second-rate two-year-old cattle, $60 to 70; choice yearlings, $60; good mixed lot calves and short yearlings, $35; one lot medium calves, $27. Mules in pairs sold for $350 to 360; one lot yearlings, $90. Work-horses in active demand, selling readily at from $100 to $150 for young and sound stock. The above report is from J. T. Depp, auctioneer, of Lexington. Major Hibler reports about 75 head of mules and as many cattle offering. Demand and prices good. A bunch of 14 hand mules, 4 and 4s, sold for $145. a lot of 3-year-olds sold at $134 50. Cattle were inferior, but sold at 6c."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A fire company has been organized in Huntsville, Ala.

The Mississippi Press Association meets in Oxford in June.

The Christians have just built an elegant church in Valdosta, Ga.

Judge Daniel Rawls, of Hawkinsville, Ga., died in Savannah the other day.

Work has commenced on the improvement of the bar at Jacksonville, Fla.

An Episcopal convention will convene at Jackson, Tennessee, on the 11th instant.

Five hundred dollars were paid out at Lancaster, S. C., as freight on fruit trees alone last week.

A white man in Holly Springs, Miss., the other day sold his wife for $22, the wife consenting to the sale.

About twenty-five thousand white citizens of West Virginia are disfranchised by the Fourteenth amendment.

Wild pigeons are making their way South in large quantities. They are packed in ice, and command $3 per dozen.

A gardener named Luthey attempted to shoot a rooster, in Memphis, on Monday, but loaded shot and killed himself.

Frank Thompson, another of the pioneers of Buchanan county, Mo., and a native of Tennessee, died on Monday night of last week.

The grand jury of Giles county, Tennessee, reports a "great improvement in the morals of the masses during the last twenty months."

The Savannah City Council has donated $200 to the teachers of the city for the purpose of assisting them to entertain the State Association.

The county court of Hardeman county, Tenn., has granted permission to erect a monument over the Confederate dead in the courtyard in Bolivar.

Gen. Lee was photographed during his recent stay in Savannah, and copies are now being sold for the benefit of the memorial association of that city.

Richard Marshall, of Cooper county, Mo., has discovered lead ore on his farm in Blackwater township, and reports indications favorable for a large yield.

Elder D. H. Clark, of St. Louis, has been called to preach regularly for the Christian church, in Louisiana, Mo., and it is understood that he has accepted the call.

The Savannah Liquor Dealers' Association have come to the resolution to test the legality of the law imposing a tax of twenty cents per gallon upon all who sell in quantities less than five gallons.

Thomas Battle and George B. Wright, Jr., young men of Mississippi, have received appointments—the first to the military school at West Point, and the other to the naval school at Annapolis.

Florida State scrip, which has for some time past been very low, with no sales, has taken an upward tendency. The price at Tallahassee is now ranges from fifty-five to sixty, and small lots have recently been sold in Jacksonville at seventy.

John Rose, Esq., fell into the basin of one of the City Hall Park fountains at Augusta, Ga., on Saturday last. Being unable to swim he would have been drowned but for the assistance of the police, who heard the splash and went to his assistance.

The spring fights opened in Handsboro, Miss., last Sabbath evening. Riley Stafford knifed Henry Johnson in Pie side making a gash eight inches long, and to the bottom. Stafford fled, and Johnson is not expected to survive many days.

In the fight soil farms in the vicinity of Augusta cotton is coming up and growing finely. This plant had attained a growth of two inches, and exhibited a fine, healthy complexion. The plant is more tardy in the stiffer lands, and needs a few genile showers to bring it out.

A young man named Nettles, who killed a man named Mooney, at Rome, Ga., in the latter part of last year, was arrested at Cartersville last Tuesday and sent to jail at Rome. He was driving a wagon for Robinson's Circus, and was identified by a young man from Rome.

Near Raleigh, N. C., on Thursday an abandoned woman named Mary Ann Dalton dressed herself in man's clothes and went to the residence of Mr. Arris Wood with the object of fighting him. Supposing her to be a man, and that she intended to do him bodily harm, Mr. Wood shot and killed her.

A train on the Georgia State road containing an excursion party collided with a lumber train while returning from Kennesaw mountain to Atlanta on Saturday last. Both engines were smashed. Benjamin Kimball, conductor, and Green Turner, fireman, were injured. The excursion party escaped unhurt.

Mrs. Catharine Susannah Firebaugh is the name of a respectable lady at Botetourt, Va., who left her husband the other day to make a short visit, stating "that maybe she wouldn't come back." And she didn't. She ran off with her husband's sister's husband, "a man of excellent character and a member of the Baptist Church."

It is stated that W. J. Whipper, colored representative from Beaufort county, S. C., and prospective candidate for Congress, has been appointed Brigadier General of militia for the district. He is further stated that there will at once be organized a regiment of militia in each county, which shall parade on the 4th of July next.

The following vacancies have been filled by order of Rufus B. Bullock, Governor of the State of Georgia, the order of appointment being approved by Alfred H. Terry, Brevet Major General Commanding: Michael McDowell, appointed Clerk of the Superior Court of Jasper county, vice G. W. Dozier, resigned; Benjamin F. Bell, appointed Ordinary of Sumpter county, vice James W. Stanford, deceased; John B. Wolfe, appointed Ordinary of Laurens county, vice Washington Baker, deceased; James W. Wilkinson, appointed Ordinary of Lee county, vice Henry Johnson, deceased.

There are in Dawson, Ga., four Albinos, aged respectively from about four to ten years. The parents of these children are very black, especially the father—the mother being a little the brightest of the two. The mother has given birth to seven children; the three first-born are as black as their parents, while the last four are unnaturally white, with long flaxen hair as soft as down. They do not converse very fluently—seem to be somewhat absent-minded, and are ordinarily intelligent. They see better at night than in day time. When the first child was born, the father was rather inclined to disown it, but satisfactory reasons having been given by Providence, he became reconciled, and is now very proud of all his children, notwithstanding the contrast in their color, and has been offered large sums of money for the white ones for public exhibition.

We have received a note from the Hon. J. P. BRADLEY, who passed through Louisville yesterday en route for New Orleans, denying, in the most positive manner, that he had anything to do with GRANT'S visits at Long Branch. It is only fair that we should give Judge BRADLEY the full benefit of this denial. We should add that he is understood to be a gentleman whose word is held as current where he is known, and whose statement in this matter is therefore to be received by us with respect.

The Chicago Post has discovered that JOHN G. WHITTIER'S poem beginning

With silence only as their benediction.
God's angels come
Where, in the shadow of a great affliction,
The soul sits dumb,

which was supposed to have been written as a hymn for Mr. BURLINGAME'S funeral, was first published long before Mr. BURLINGAME'S death. We think the responsibility for the mistake rests upon the Boston Advertiser, which about the time of the funeral published the poem as it written for the occasion, thus leading at least one paper—the COURIER-JOURNAL—into that mistake and inducing it to mislead many others.

The Chicago Post is to be the most remarkable newspaper, considering the point at which it is published, that has ever been seen in this country. In its last issue it says: "The Post shall be a newspaper that will meet with a welcome in every man's house that a newspaper ought to enter upon any terms whatever. From this time henceforth we intend that it shall not contain a line that any father may not read to his child of years enough to comprehend its purport, and that any lady, no matter of what tender sensibility, may not enjoy." As a local paper the Post is now utterly worthless, as neither Chicago nor anything that occurs there is hereafter to appear in its columns. It is pledged to a rigid exclusion of all such wickedness.

The Late D. C. Wickliffe.

The demise of D. C. WICKLIFFE is announced in the Lexington papers. He died in that city yesterday morning from a cancerous affection of the throat. Mr. WICKLIFFE held public office but once, and that was when he occupied the position of Secretary of State during Gov. ROBINSON'S executive term. He was better known throughout Kentucky as a journalist, having controlled for twenty-seven years the columns of the Lexington Observer and Reporter. Mr. WICKLIFFE was an able political writer, and during his long editorial career wielded a powerful influence. He was discreet as well as able, and, correctly appreciating the responsibilities of his position, used his journal only to promote the welfare of the community whose confidence he commanded. He was the intimate friend of Mr. CLAY, and devoted a large portion of his life to the advocacy of the policy of that statesman. But when the Whig party merged itself into abolitionism, to use his own words, he "attached himself to the Democracy as the only remaining hope of the country." Mr. WICKLIFFE possessed very superior qualities of head and heart, and these, with his genial manners, made him a center of social attraction. He had troops of faithful friends and scarcely an enemy in the world. His death will be received with regret in many parts of Kentucky, where he was known and esteemed.

A Chance for Kentucky.

Intelligence comes from Berlin that the representatives of Wurtemburg have declared the adhesion of that kingdom to the North German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia. One by one the States which, in 1866, voted to punish Prussia for her contempt and disobedience of the resolution of the Diet at Frankfort, requiring her to disarm, are giving in their adhesion to the new confederation which owes its existence to the conflict between the desires of Prussia and the subordinate position she held in the old Bund. Bavaria will be the next to fall into line, with her enemy of four years ago as leader.

These changes in European politics are, or rather should be, of the greatest importance to us; we should be in a position to grasp whatever advantage the logic of events presents to us. How blind appears that policy which prevents Kentucky from reaping the harvest of the crop of American ideas now ripening in Europe, and which we have done as much to sow as others. After convincing the mass of European population of the advantages our country offers, we suffer the more energetic States of the Northwest to appropriate our portion of the fruits, the immigrants. Even a threatened change in European politics increases the number of those desiring to emigrate; but at the present moment France may be on the verge of revolution, the Southern States of Germany subjected to a power they hate, any action may be taken by the "powers that be," and we are powerless to profit by the disaffection of the people. With our fields, shops and streets clamoring in our ears for the labor which we have not, we blindly trust that the voices which reproach us may reach the ears of those anxious to leave, but ignorant where to go.

The ties of affection and life-long association are the greatest obstacles to emigration. Of no people is this home-affection more characteristic than of the Wurtemburgers, whose ancestors in the remote past dwelt in the land they now occupy—the ancient Swabia or Suevia of Tacitus. History teems with the deeds of the descendants of the ancient Swabians, and these heroes live in the memory of the people, but their own traditions are richer in such records than are the historian's musty tomes, abounding in heroes of high courage and valorous deeds. Scarce an acre of Swabian soil but has its legend of some local hero, whose life is recorded in the memory of the people. A large part of this kingdom is the famous Black Forest, the magic loom from which comes the marvelous web of German legend and romance. In the Swabian Alps stand the ruins of the family castle of the Hohenstaufens, Emperors of Germany in the middle ages, while not a day's ride distant stands the re-erected castle of the Hohenzollerns, Emperors of Germany that are to be, perhaps before the snow falls. It is Swabia's proudest boast never to have been subjected in time of peace to the rule of a foreign power; yet now necessity compels Wurtemburg to avoid the fate of Hanover, by submission to that power against whose grasping ambition she was among the first to protest in 1866.

Wise as this step may be to prevent utter annihilation, the relationship it proposes between Prussia and Wurtemberg can never be acceptable to the people of the latter. For many years they have felt themselves injured and insulted by the Prussians. Through the long catalogue of reproaches, from stupidity to barbarity, not one has been neglected by Prussian writers to wound the self-love of the Swabians. Prussia has been to them what Massachusetts is to Kentuckians. Too proud either to deny or to retaliate, they have nursed their wrath and fed their dislike to the grasping policy of the Prussian state and the selfish characteristics of the Prussian people. Four years ago they earnestly strove to break the power that threatened their independence, and, failing in that, they have since beheld the steady increase of that power more and more hateful to them. The treatment Saxony has received has but embittered that hatred, and the hard necessity which compels them now to this annexation is the severest trial their national pride could suffer. The knowledge of what is to be makes wormwood of the fondest recollections of the past, and the recollection of their sufferings and indignities and glory makes their own situation the more intolerable.

Now we call home the prodigal son of the Swabian to the land of his birth severed, and he is ready to listen to the tale of lands more favored, where labor and capital are alike more highly valued. Kentucky has no advocate to state her claims, and he must remain ignorant of even her position on the map. No country can offer such inducements to him as we can, but we have no one to lay them before him. With a climate like his own and a soil differing only from that of his native land in fertility, the Swabian peasant can cultivate the same crops here he has learned to grow from infancy. He needs no rough school to teach him by experience the difference of climate, but is ready to make useful that knowledge and skill which he possesses. The Swabian mechanic possesses just the skill we need to further our infant manufactures. The cutler and iron-worker from Heilbronn, the weaver and dyer from Reutlingen, the tanner from Rottenburg, the corset-maker from Stuttgart and even the cuckoo-clock-maker from the Black Forest would all give a much-needed impetus to our manufactures. To neglect to provide for a more rapid increase of our population than we have heretofore possessed is to relinquish all hope of maintaining our present standing in relative importance with other Western States and run the risk of our future products falling off from what they now are.

With an efficient State board of immigration, aided by a competent and faithful agent abroad ready to seize such opportunities as that now presented in the unwelcome changes of German politics, Kentucky need not fear the competition of any other State. We have employment here for more than double our present population. The kingdom of Wurtemburg has not one-fifth the area of Kentucky, while the population exceeds ours by one sixth. The soil never was as rich as our own, while the land furnishes scarcely any minerals, against the untold wealth which we know underlies our soil. Under efficient management the relative populations not only of Wurtemburg but many other countries with our own could be perceptibly equalized.

"Blood, Iago, Blood!"

Europe, Asia and Africa are generally at peace, and the cultivators of the olive-branch are doing a good business with the nations of the earth. The little fights, like that of Cuba, which are going on here and there, are not enough to disturb the all-pervading tranquillity to any considerable extent. But there are certain newspapers in Cincinnati and New York and elsewhere that seem determined to uproar the universal peace and pour the sweet milk of concord into Chicago in spite of the remonstrance which comes up from every quarter of the country. Their demand is for blood—an instantaneous flow of blood—and plenty of it. The Cincinnati Enquirer and the Cincinnati Commercial have pulled each other's hair and clawed each other's faces until they both look as if they had just been run through a high-pressure threshing-machine, or had each been jerked out of one of SOL LUCY-ENGOOD'S shirts. The New York Tribune and the New York Times have been fighting each other quite as fiercely and desperately; and now JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG'S new paper, the Standard, born only last Saturday, and CHARLES A. DANA'S paper, the Sun, have seized each other by the throat and are making the fur fly in the most reckless manner. A New York special of Tuesday gives us this bulletin:

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG filed three columns of his paper this morning with personal abuse of CHARLES A. DANA. He called him a spy, a newspaper prostitute, a chamber utensil and the pirate of the Associated Press. YOUNG also declares that DANA lies when he says that he (YOUNG) was dishonored from the Tribune for stealing Associated-Press news. He then prints a letter purporting to have been written by HORACE GREELEY, in which GREELEY accepts his resignation with deep regret.

In reply to this, the editor of the Sun gave, under the head of "Kicked Out—A Liar as well as a Thief," the following, "from the records of the Associated Press for June 1st, 1869:"

MR. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, publisher of the Tribune, reported in his own hand-writing, that, in pursuance of the rules of the Press Association, the Tribune had discharged MR. YOUNG.

These newspaper fights are exceedingly interesting. They charm, they delight, they fascinate every class of the community. People never get tired of reading accounts of them. But it is not alone the people of New York and Cincinnati who go wild with ecstasy over such things. The same taste for witnessing these gory possibilities of journalistic bloodshed seems to prevail in Central Mississippi and to pervade the public mind along the gulf-coast of Texas. For instance, in the Brandon (Mississippi) Republican, of last week, appears the following, headed "A Brand Sticks:"

W. E. WENDELL, the scalawag ink-slinger for the Okolona NEWS, imitating the larger curs of the Radical press, has for two weeks bleated about us some weeks since. *In reply we brand-ed him as a liar. Feeling conscious of protesting, as a gentleman would have done, he made five other specific charges against us.* In reply to these we proposed that if he would prove any one of the seven charges we would acknowledge ourself guilty of the whole, and wipe out the brand of liar, and that if he would prove any one to be a brand. In his last issue he says he cannot retract, as his information is based on reliable authority. We now brand him and his informant as liars and scoundrels, and we will compel them to wear the brand until they prove their charges or retract their slanders. Give us the name of your informant, Wendell, that he, like yourself, may have *liar* engraved on his forehead, so that all may see it. The fact that you are quite imitative with us in the matter of lies we kicked out of our office last summer leads us to believe that he is your informant.

Mark the sentences we have thrown into *italics*, and note the unutterable baseness of the Okolona ink-slinger, who, when branded as a liar by the Republican, not only refused to retract his first two charges against that journal, "as a gentleman would have done," when thus branded, but acually increased the number of them to seven! Such an act of scoundrelism is wholly without precedent, even in the history of scalawag journalism.

And now let us listen to a warlike yell from Texas. It comes from a fierce, sanguinary sheet called the Houston Union, and is intended to exterminate a Galveston contemporary:

WHELDEN, of Fiske's Bulletin, has at last stepped out from his secrets, and stands before the public a cuplex Ear and scoundrel. We knew he was the object of an unprincipled and villainous master, but we did not believe he was an innate villain, a malicious liar and treacherous scoundrel, until he wrote himself down such.

For such villains to prate about honesty, is the climax of absurdity. They are frauds on man, and a disgrace to the women who spre them.

In the same paper, of the same date, the editor, MR. CHARLES STUART GILLESPIE, thus, over his own signature, disembowels and throws to the dogs one of his dastard foes:

MR. N. A. TAYLOR is a lying, cowardly, pusillanimous puppy, who assails the character of gentlemen who would not feel humiliated if compelled to clean their boots on him, and then skulks responsibility by hiding under petticoats, and avoiding the ordinary walks of citizens. My father is a clergyman, and because he is such, MR. TAYLOR has the first cowardly puppy who has sought to win a cheap reputation by personally assailing him. He has not shrunk from responsibility in such matters heretofore, but I am now of age, and am willing and ready to assume all due responsibilities in the premises.

My father is a clergyman, although he has been a soldier. I desire that he shall be free to pursue that vocation without interruption, and hence I am ready to respond to any who seek personally to assail him on account of his course or sentiments as a public man. He is a Republican, as he has a right to be; I also am a Republican, and intend to defend the right of free speech, in my father, myself, or any other citizen, with my life.

In a separate paragraph, MR. CHARLES STUART GILLESPIE, the iron-handed and remorseless son of the clergyman to whom the cowardly puppies of Houston would seem to have such a remarkable antipathy, thus defines the manner in which he means to be treated, or have "blood, EARGO, blood":

We are entitled to the respect and courteous treatment due to all gentlemen and journalists. We intend to demand it, and to enforce the demand when necessary.

Those Cincinnati editors are, of course, not so much to blame for seeking to imbrue their little hands in each other's hair, but the rest—especially those Brandon and Houston outlaws—should know better, and should do better.

☞ Every city is now examining the condition of its public buildings. It is possible that the Capitol at Washington may one day be crushed by the weight of its iron dome and Congress exterminated. We should regret it on account of the Democratic members.

CITY NOTICES.

☞ After the sale of the Herald at Secor pot, we will sell the entire property, consisting of 30 stalls, 8 fine horses, mules, and harness, everything now used. We all who wish to attend the sale. THOMAS & MOORE, Auctioneers.

At Auction To-day.
By E. T. Moore & Co., one fine piano, fine furniture, &c. Sale positive, as the parties leave on the 5 p. m. train.

☞ If you want Hazelwood or either of those beautiful building sites, be practical in your attendance at the sale at 10 o'clock this morning. Pearson & Melville.

New Book—Notice to Literature by G. W. Griffin—H. C. Turnbull, Jr.

This interesting work has just been published. It comprises essays upon Prentice, Hawthorne, Thackeray, Victor Hugo, and the most current literary topics.

Price $1 50. Can be had of the publisher, H. C. Turnbull, Jr., 34 Lexington street, Baltimore.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Sea Moss Farine.

This is a new article of food, which we take pleasure in commending to our readers. We have used it in our families, and have found it to be the most nourishing, delicious and palatable article for table use we have seen.

It is a light and agreeable farine, very pleasant to the taste, easy of digestion, and hence specially adapted to the use of the sick, the thousands of dyspeptics among us, and for young children; besides, the Sea Moss, its principal ingredient, has many curative properties, and is highly recommended for pectoral and scrofulous affections, and is perfectly harmless.

Here, then, we have an entirely new article of food of the most delicate and INVIE ing character, adapted to the use of the table for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Charlotte de Russe, etc., and almost invaluable for use by the invalid. It is simple, delicate, nutritious, harmless, remedial and economical, as it can be furnished for one-third to one-half the cost of Corn Starch, Maizena, Farina, etc., for all of which it is more than a substitute.

It is made up without trouble, and will always be good. Try it, and, our word for it, you will continue its use.—[Independent.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks at his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

☞ Walker's Tonic Bitters is not a secret medicine. The formula is known to the Faculty. It is prepared in the most scientific manner, with fresh herbs and other entirely vegetable ingredients, with sufficient pure copper-distilled Kentucky Bourbon whisky to keep it from souring in hot weather, and it has proved to be the best tonic known. To guard against imposition the trade mark has been copyrighted. Now is the time to take it.

Broker's Office.
Money loaned on collateral security, No. 135 Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green, under United States Hotel. All business transactions strictly confidential. A. STEINAU.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medicinal and pharmaceutical science. Wormley's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age. Manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Mr. Bullett, the sculptor of the busts now on exhibition at Muldoon, Bullett & Co.'s, is prepared to receive orders for busts of families. Those desiring likenesses of themselves and friends will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as he will shortly sail for Europe to remain absent for a year or more. Go and examine the busts and leave your orders.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—142 Main street.

LOCAL NOTICES.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The sale of "Hazelwood" will take place to-day. Free accommodations have been arranged for all who may desire to attend the sale. A special train will leave the Frankfort depot at 10 o'clock. Everybody is invited.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Protector Shield*. Short notice at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Ladies Desire what Men Admire.

Add this little thing to beauty. What do we say is beautiful? A transparent complexion and a luxuriant head of hair. What will produce these? Hagan's Magnolia Balm will make any lady of thirty appear but twenty; and Lyon's Katharon will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April grass. It prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicating dandruff, and is the finest hair dressing in the world, and at only half ordinary cost. If you want to get rid of sallow tints, pimples, liver-spots, moth-patches, etc., don't forget the Magnolia Balm, ladies.

my3 deodlmwsowdlm

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are now only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Notice—Rheumatism.

The demand for my rheumatic cure having become so great as to require my whole time in its manufacture, I have closed my office and appointed R. C. Lloyd, druggist, nor west corner Seventh and Walnut, my sole agent for the sale of my medicine. All orders addressed to him will receive prompt attention.

For sale by all druggists. H. H. MUNROE.

my14 d3

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

The Community.

Nothing has so frequently deceived by the multitudinous so-called medicines, specifics and patent medicines, look with well-founded mistrust on all innovations in medical science, but HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has proven the exception to the rule, as its great European reputation attracted at once the earnest attention of the Medical Faculty, and they felt it their duty to recommend it to their patients, consequently the public have honored it with their greatest confidence.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

m3 eod3.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

After ten years of experiment, and fifteen changes in the ingredients, Phalon has the pleasure of announcing that his VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, under petroleum, and avoiding the ordinary walks of citizens. My father is a clergyman, and because he is such, MR. TAYLOR has the first cowardly puppy who has sought to win a cheap reputation by personally assailing him. He has not shrunk from responsibility in such matters heretofore, but I am now of age, and am willing and ready to assume all due responsibilities in the premises.

My father is a clergyman, although he has been a soldier. I desire that he shall be free to pursue that vocation without interruption, and hence I am ready to respond to any who seek personally to assail him on account of his course or sentiments as a public man. He is a Republican, as he has a right to be; I also am a Republican, and intend to defend the right of free speech, in my father, myself, or any other citizen, with my life.

In a separate paragraph, MR. CHARLES STUART GILLESPIE, the iron-handed and remorseless son of the clergyman to whom the cowardly puppies of Houston would seem to have such a remarkable antipathy, thus defines the manner in which he means to be treated, or have "blood, EARGO, blood":

We are entitled to the respect and courteous treatment due to all gentlemen and journalists. We intend to demand it, and to enforce the demand when necessary.

Those Cincinnati editors are, of course, not so much to blame for seeking to imbrue their little hands in each other's hair, but the rest—especially those Brandon and Houston outlaws—should know better, and should do better.

☞ Every city is now examining the condition of its public buildings. It is possible that the Capitol at Washington may one day be crushed by the weight of its iron dome and Congress exterminated. We should regret it on account of the Democratic members.

LOCAL NOTICES.

No More Aggravating Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, are now manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The Ladies' Friend Refrigerator, with Water-cooler combined, manufactured by Pyne & Creighton, No. 87 Fourth street, is the best in the market, and the only Refrigerator sold with a guarantee. Call and see it. myl su,tu,th

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth street, Linens. ap13 dtf.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

JOHN SHIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO. Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
Deposits in Banking. Stocks, Bonds & Gold.
John Shidt, Chas. Schwartz, Jr.
Fred. Schwartz, Cashier.
C. Trabue, Teller.
Jos. Schwartz, Book-keeper.
ja1 dlm

MARRIED.

MILLER—MCMAKIN—On the 26 inst., by Eld. A. E. Shiver, Dr. A. MILLER, of Louisville, to Miss MARGARET MCMAKIN, of Oldham county.

DIED.

SHIVEL—On the 30th of April, at the residence of his brother, at Gray's summit, Mo., HENRY C. SHIVEL, attorney-at-law, of lung disease, of Richmond, Ky., formerly of Louisville.

Among his last words were, "Let the monster come when he will come. I am ready to meet him; I have wronged no man intentionally."

☞ Shelbyville and Richmond papers please copy.

METZ—In this city, May 1, 1870, MR. ANDREW METZ, aged 56 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, on Preston street, between Market and Main, on Friday morning, May 6, at 8 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. my2 d2*

OBITUARY.

"The flower of life is broken beauty lies."

HARRIS—At the residence of her parents, in Tazoo county, Miss., March 26, 1870, CALISTA LENTRA, eldest daughter of Dr. E. and M. J. HARRIS, after a short but painful illness, aged 6 years, 4 months, and 26 days.

Our sweet little Bertha is gone! We loved her much, but the hand of the unfortunate has now taken away. Her beautiful countenance, lovely disposition, and sprightly intellect made her the favorite of friends and the idol of parents. She gave abundant evidence of extraordinary intellect and of the most moral rectitude. "Suffer little children to come unto me." May God bless the mourners. A. A. L.

The remains of the unfortunate young man, DANIEL POWERS, who was killed on Monday evening last, by falling down an embankment on their last passage place at Cave Hill Cemetery yesterday by a large concourse of friends of the unfortunate young man.

We deeply sympathize with the unfortunate and afflicted family of the deceased. Scarcely had the family recovered from the severe affliction of the second child, which was buried a few days ago, when we were called upon to record the tragic death of Daniel Powers. This last blow will fall severely on the health of the father of the deceased, who is now lying in a critical condition at his residence, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery. In the death his friends mourn the loss of a dear associate, but the family have the consolation that the deceased was the noblest support of a large family. MANY FRIENDS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEAK BACK, PAINS OF THE SIDE, OF THE HIPS.

And about the Kidneys, are relieved at once by the application of one of

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

"GAINESTOWN, ALA., Nov. 27, 1869.

"MESSRS. THOS. ALLCOCK & CO.—During an extensive practice of ten years, I have had frequent witness of the magical qualities of your Porous Plasters. I can certify that they are all you claim for them.

ROBERT E. CAMPBELL, M. D."

Dr. Myer, of Savannah, Ga., says they are the best mechanical supporters for weak muscles ever discovered; that by their warming properties they bring power and health, until the strength of the muscles is entirely restored: this he knows a case where Allcock's Plasters cured a gentleman of a weak spine that he daily prescribes them in his practice, with the happiest results. ap25 deod&wowlm

ONLY ONE

Hair Dye has been proved poisonless. Prof. Chilton, whose reputation is as high as the highest, gives his statements the weight of authority, announces that

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE

has been subjected to the proper tests in his laboratory, and that the results show it to be

ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS,

as well as admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. This is important, as the public has just been warned, by two leading scientific organs, against

Thirty Deadly Dyes!

now before the public.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. ap25 deod&wowlm

MEETINGS.

Attention, Democrats of the Fourth Ward.

AS per instructions of the Executive Committee, the Democrats of the First precinct of the Fourth ward are requested to meet at H. Wolfring's, northwest corner of Jefferson and Preston streets, for the purpose of enrollment, at 5 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, May 3, 1870. The Democrats of the Second precinct will meet at the Fourth-ward Public School house, on the south side of Walnut, between Jackson and Preston, and those of the third precinct will meet at the old Methodist church, on the corner of Rose, facing Jefferson street. All the same time. All Democrats are requested to attend.

THOS. RANKIN,
F. C. TUCKER,
H. FEIL PERKINS,
Executive Committee Fourth ward.

my2 d3

Third-Ward Meeting.

THE Democracy of the Third ward, second precinct, meets on Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, at Conrad Waters' Brewery, on Clay street, between Madison and Walnut, for the purpose of organizing.

my29 d3 CHRIS. MEYER.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called meeting of Falls City Lodge (No. 276) A. Y. M. this (Tuesday) evening, May 3, 1870, at 8 o'clock, for work.

By order of the W. M.

J. J. HAYES, Sec'y.

HELM GUARDS.

MEETING TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY) at the Courthouse at 8 o'clock. WELLER, Capt.

Attention, Democrats of the Fifth Ward.

AS per instructions of the Executive Committee, the Democrats of the First precinct of the Fifth ward will meet at the old Court-house, on Market, above First street, on Saturday evening, May 7, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organization. Those of second precinct will meet at the Fifth Ward Public School building, corner Floyd and Chestnut sts. Let all Democrats attend promptly and enroll.

J. SMYSER,
JOHN BODD,
FRANK E. BERRY,
Ex. Com. Fifth Ward.

my2 d3

Notice.

RAILROAD MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the citizens of West Point and vicinity, on Saturday, May 7, 1870, who are favorable to the Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans Railroad. Some of the citizens of Meade county proposed meeting with us but have declined. We hope for the subscription of stock. A large attendance will be expected. We are in earnest in this matter. Meeting at 2 o'clock P. M. my1 d7

Stammering Positively Cured.

I HEREBY announce to the public that I am now prepared to cure stammering by a scientific ART, based upon the anatomy of the vocal organs. I have had a large practice in this city, and my organic defects. I refer the afflicted to the following persons, who have witnessed my cures: Charles Mortweather, Fourth and Walnut; Mrs. C. Mortweather, Fourth and Walnut; Horace Platt (son of Dr. Platt), of Corner and Church; Hugh Wilson, Jr., Linden Square; Hugh Wilcox, Jr., Linden Square; Miss Alderson (granddaughter of Mr. Richardson), Broadway; S. R. Richardson, Broadway; and various others. Terms, $25 for course of lessons. Can be consulted at my residence, PROF. BLISS, No. 174 Third street, between Green and Wal

THE

Remedy of the Age

FOR

DYSPEPSIA

The most active, energetic, unfailing and rapid remedy known for those numerous diseases incident to an impure state of the blood is EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH. This great medicine stands without a rival. It is perfectly peerless. Manufactured with the utmost care from the purest and costliest materials, it has achieved a reputation for potency and thoroughness that places it in the front rank of popular remedies. Cure is guaranteed in every case where the directions are followed, for those diseases, the most terrible of which the human body can be subject, namely: Scrofula in all its forms; every known variety of Constitutional Syphilis, or Venereal Disease, Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Glandular Swellings of the Neck or elsewhere, Chronic Chills and Fever, Tetter, Weeping Sore Leg, Ulcers of every kind, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, Scald-head, Falling Out of the Hair or Alopecia, White Swelling, Hip-joint Disease, Chronic Erysipelas, Agne Cake, Dropsy, &c.

AVOID CONSUMPTION.

No enemy of the human race is more to be dreaded, and is more insidious in its approaches, than that too fatal and generally prevalent arch-destroyer of health and happiness of myriads—"Consumption in its ghastly form. The duty of all is to guard against its first advances. This may be done by the timely use of EDWARD WILDER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF WILD CHERRY, a preparation especially recommended as affording certain relief for all Pulmonary Complaints. Before it Coughs, Colds, and Catarrhs rapidly disappear. It affords prompt and decided comfort in cases of Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and Asthma or Phthisic. Likewise, it is of the highest use in relieving the difficult breathing and distressing cough of those afflicted with Consumption. In all cases of Pneumonia or Winter Fever it is indispensable. It has no equal in taste, efficiency, and power. Wherever used, it has not only given present relief, but effected permanent cures.

CORRECT the STOMACH.

It is a well-ascertained physiological fact that the origin of most of the ills to which humanity is heir is a deranged condition of the alimentary canal. The bowels become constipated and sluggish, and thence arises a train of fearful and distressing maladies. As a preventive and cure for these EDWARD WILDER'S FAMILY PILLS are unrivaled and without precedent. They are not excelled as a purgative, and are especially recommended in all Fevers and Inflammatory Diseases: in Acute Rheumatism; Inflammation of the Liver, Brain Kidneys, and Bladder; in Erysipelas, Fever and Ague, Acute Opthalmia, or Sore Eyes, Fullness of the Head, Vertigo, Dizziness, Blindness, etc. They are far superior to any known combination in the certain and rapid relief afforded in all the above-named diseases.

BEWARE OF ARSENIC

And all arsenical compounds. Better, far better, endure shaking and quaking life through than tamper with this mineral poison, no matter how carefully prepared. Its extensive use in malarial diseases has already proven the cause of great and distressing injury. Use EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC for Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, and every form, type, variety, and species of Malarial or Paludal Fever or Affection, Twenty-one-day Chills, Bilious or Remittent Fever, Brow Ague, Lumbago, and every form of Periodical Disease. It has no equal. It effects a certain and rapid cure. It is purely vegetable. It is warranted to cure.

Save the Children.

Too little care and attention is given to the preservation of the lives of the innocent, tender, and blessed offspring with which Providence favors parents. The little folks chiefly suffer from the presence of Worms in the system, which is indicated by a variety of symptoms, such as pains in the stomach, swelling of the abdomen, picking of the nose and ears, bad breath, variable appetite, etc. Should the worms be allowed to continue for any length of time, death most frequently ensues. Mothers should therefore use EDWARD WILDER'S MOTHERS WORM SYRUP. It is superior to all other preparations as a Worm Destroyer. It is pleasant to the taste. It is free from poisonous ingredients. It is not dangerous, as are Vermifuges and Lozenges that contain *terra alba*, a most deadly poison. It has given delight to thousands, and saved the lives of hundreds of children.

For sale by all Dealers.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
215 Main street (marble front),
Louisville, Ky.

my5 TuThSatSuWeow

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Amantomania.

Prince Raymond de Brogie, of France, has a nimpy law suit on his hands. His mother employed a sentimental tutor, who fell in love with her, and so far forgot himself as to try to kiss her, and, upon his being very penitent, she forgave him. Shortly afterward her husband died, and a few days after the fiancé the love-stricken tutor threw himself at her feet and besought her to smile upon him. He was carried off by his friends, but continued to follow and annoy her with poetry and letters to that extent that her son, Prince Raymond, had the amorous tutor locked up as insane, after which his mother died. The tutor got released from the asylum, and now sues the Prince for false imprisonment. This queer case has excited a good deal of gossip in Paris, and the tutor, who considers himself one of *les misérables*, is bent on having heavy damages awarded him for the wear and tear on his emotions and his incarceration in an asylum.

II.

"Mosquito."

This is the name of the drama written for Lydia Thompson by Alexander Dumas, and which has just been produced in New York, at Niblo's. So it would appear that the "**Beautiful British Blonde**" has, for the nonce, abandoned the illegitimate for the legitimate drama. She has been in training for this strategic movement for several weeks, and commenced by gradually lengthening her skirts in those burlesques in which she has been recently playing. Having thus succeeded in accustoming herself to the usual costume of her sex, she has stepped boldly from the boards of the naked to those of the French sensation drama. Mosquito is the name of a creole boy in the play of that name, and the part the "lovely Lydia" is to do is one in which she will represent, at different periods, a boy and a girl. The golden-haired Miss Markham, with the alabaster throat and bashful eyes, is included in the cast, and the scenes alternate between the West Indies, Paris and Versailles—France, not Kentucky, as "the young-man from the country" might suppose if he was not told otherwise

III.

Our National Lead Slide.

The way in which the public land is being granted by Congress to all sorts of monopolies is at length attracting the attention of those interested in the welfare of the country. **Millions of acres have been ceded to railroads, and that too so quietly that the people have not known of it.** At the present rate Congress will soon dispose of all of the public domain, and we shall have a few capitalists owning whole counties and States, and virtually engrafting upon our republican government a copy of the evils attendant upon the possession of enormous landed property by a mere handful of men, who will make the coming farmers pay the most exorbitant prices for every acre they buy. There has been a good deal of manufactured indignation indulged in through the United States lately because England by the Marquis of Westminster, the Duke of Bacclech and others, and the iniquitous thereof toward the laboring men. Are we to have fellows like Gould, Fisk and the Pacific railway "princes," as they are called by the papers, owning broad belts of valuable lands, extending half way across the country, which will be inaccessible to pioneers except through the further enriching of the members of the land rings?

IV.

Thackeray.

Mr. Geo. Hodder, one of the cleverest of the minor London journalists, gives us in his book, as lately noticed "Memoirs of Two Lecturers," some fresh glimpses of the character of the author of "The Newcomes, etc." Hodder was with Thackeray on his lecturing tours, and says "there was a constitutional reserve in the manner of the satirist, accompanied at times by a cold exterior, which left many misgivings as to the possibility of his being the pleasant, social companion his intimate often described him to be; and yet it is well known to those who saw much of Thackeray, in his familiar moments, that he could be exceedingly free with others, and that he would, on such occasions, open his heart as freely as if the word 'reticence' formed no part of his vocabulary; whereas at other times he would keep himself entirely within himself, and answer a question by a monosyllable, or by simply uttering a significant movement of the head. At one moment he would look you full in the face, and greet you jauntily; at another he would turn from you with a peculiar waving of the hand, indicating he had no desire to talk. Men who were members of the same club with him found he would sometimes pass them in the lobbies unnoticed, and at others he would cheerfully initiate a conversation, and leave behind an impression that sullenness or hauteur was wholly foreign to his nature. It should be stated that his health for many years had been seriously impaired, and his acute sensibility often rendered it irksome to him to come in contact with his fellow-men. He was of a nervous temperament, and deficient in that vigorous self possession which enables a man to acquit himself in public assemblies." When preparing the four lectures, "Thackeray would light a cigar, and, after pacing the room a few minutes, would put the unsmoked remnant on the mantel-piece and resume work. He was easy to follow, as his enunciation was always clear and distinct, and he generally weighed his words before he took the breath on that his amusements seldom received a check during the progress of his pen. He never became energetic, but spoke with the calm deliberation which distinguished his public readings." His illnesses annoyed him all of his life, and were probably the reason of not following his medical man's advice. "He really admired Dickens. When No. 5 of 'Dombey and Son' came out, he hastened to the Punch office, and entering the room of the editor (Mr. Mark Lemon), he dashed the number on the table with vehemence, and exclaimed, 'There's no writing against such power as this—one has no chance! Read that chapter describing young Paul's death: it is unsurpassed—it is utmost douse!'"

V.

Betrothals.

One of the Jewish papers in New York has commenced publishing notices of betrothals (engagements) just as marriages are announced. The "World" thereupon sollioquizes thus: "What may be the source of this innovation we know not. It may be intended only as a device for the assuagement of public curiosity about private affairs, and a protest against the irresponsible and unauthorized utterances of the hebdomadal Jenkins on the same subject. But, whatever the motive, the result is likely to be good. It is now not uncommon for a young woman to make a tentative engagement with a young man, without any serious intention of marrying him, for the convenience of having a faithful follower and bill-payer constantly on call, so to speak. The demoralizing influence of such a practice on the female, and its lacerating influence on the male mind, do not need to be pointed out. If it become a social custom to make formal announcements of engagements, so that a certain disrepute might attach, as it inevitably would in such a case, to the breakage of vows so publicly made, engagements would be entered into much less unadvisedly and lightly, and with much more prospect of being the precursors of weddings than they are at present." There can be no doubt that the announcement of an engagement which has been entered into by two persons is at least a frank and straightforward manner of doing the sentimental status of the parties, and often prevents painful misunderstandings and complications with others. It is true, too, that it partially takes a belle's scepter away from her, and compels her in a measure to relinquish many of the privileges belonging to a Social Darling; but it is easily borne if to enjoy and which she can enjoy up to the last moment, provided she can keep her engagement a secret. This is just where the shoe pinches. Young ladies want, very naturally, to receive as much attention and as much admired, although engaged, as if they were not, and naturally they forego one jot of the exhilaration of being a belle, they instantly wish to stave off the evil day when they must abdicate as long as possible. This dread grows out of an idea that when it is known that they are engaged they will no longer receive any attention. This may be true as to their lovers, but their true friends will be quite as fond of them and equally as civil under all circumstances as if they were not engaged. They have to make their choice sooner or later, and, having made it, are no more than forgo one l

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closes.			Arrives.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
9:30	1:30	Eastern Mail	7:30	4:00
9:30	1:30	Eastern Mail, Cincinnati Mail & Short Line	12:45	1:00
9:30	1:30	St Louis Mail	7:30	8:30
	1:30	Ind. & Chicago	7:30	4:00
	1:30	Memphis Mail	7:30	4:00
	1:30	Nashville & S. C. Mail	7:30	4:00
	1:30	Nash., Decatur & Lebanon Mails	7:30	4:00
	1:30	Bardstown & Ky Mail	7:30	4:00
9:30	1:30	Lex. & Ky Mail	11:45	8:45
	1:30	Shelbyville & Mail	11:45	8:45
9:30	3:00	Lexington, Versailles & Midway Mail	9:30	6:30
	1:30	Frankfort Mail	11:45	8:45
	1:30	Shelbyville Stage	11:45	8:45
	1:30	Taylorsville Stage	11:45	8:45
	1:30	Lyn. Grove, Pee Lee & Pendleton Mail	11:45	8:45
12:30		Westport & Pendleton Mail	11:45	8:45
	12:30	Prospect Stage	12:30	
	12:30	Fairmount Stage	12:30	
	12:30	Lyn. Grove, Pee Lee & Pendleton Mail	12:30	
	12:30	Westport & Pendleton Mail	12:30	
	12:30	Wmt. Lee and Shawnee's Sq.	12:30	

The Courier-Journal on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad.

MR. E. A. TALE, a prompt, reliable and efficient gentleman, has taken charge of the news agency on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, and will hereafter sell the COURIER-JOURNAL on all the outgoing and incoming trains at 5 cents per copy, and will serve it to people living on the line of the road at our regular subscription rates. He will give faithful attention to all orders.

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 114¾.

The cable expedition arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 29th ultimo.

Work has been resumed on the Newport and Cincinnati railroad bridges.

It is stated that Hon. John Morrissey will soon resign his position as a member of Congress on account of ill-health.

The annual report of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions shows a probable debt, at the close of the year, of $40,000.

Nearly an entire block of residences, in one of the best quarters of Leavenworth, Kansas, was burned yesterday. The loss will reach $50,000.

The Lime Rock Bank at Rockland, Me., was robbed on Tuesday night of $1,100, and specie deposits amounting to $10,000, on which payment has been stopped to the amount of $15,000.

The London Lancet says that Lady Mordaunt continues in much the same health she has been for some months, her mental condition being neither perceptibly aggravated nor perceptibly relieved.

The colored people of Nashville and Davidson county, Tenn., yesterday celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment. Thousands participated. The demonstration was most imposing. Everything passed off in good order.

Catharine McNiel, a young woman just from Ireland, [illegible], Edward Nolan, of St. Louis, were run over by a train on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, in East St. Louis, on Tuesday night. The former was killed and the latter severely injured.

A prominent friend of Cuban independence says the reason why General Jordan left the Cuban army is that he had engaged in that service for only one year, which time has expired, but he is now on his way to that country, accompanied by two secretaries, as an accredited agent of the insurgents.

Anthony Schoiner, who was convicted of the murder of Joseph A. Chastain on the 30th of August last, in Mount Sterling, Ill., and was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, committed suicide Monday, leaving a confession that he alone was engaged in the murder, and that Jos. Dane, convicted of the same charge, had nothing to do with it.

In the shooting affair between John Barrett, local reporter of the Picayune, and ex-Special Police Officer Smith, in New Orleans on Tuesday, the latter was dangerously and the former slightly wounded. Ex-Special Officer Hayes was shot and dangerously wounded during the difficulty. The cause was animadversions in the Picayune on the special metropolitan police force, and the publication by Smith of a scurrilous article on Barrett.

Congressional.

In the Senate the House adjourning resolution was discussed and finally went over. A resolution relating to deficiencies for carrying out the reconstruction loans passed. The calendar was taken up and a number of bills passed. A bill to incorporate the International Immigration Protection Society was referred. The House resolution allowing the widow of Gen. Rawlins one year's salary was passed.

In the House, Mr. Morgan presented additional petitions asking the abolition of the National Banks. A bill to incorporate the Mississippi Valley Levee and Draining Company was recommitted, as were also bills authorizing mail steamship service from New Orleans monthly to Tampico, Vera Cruz, Havana, etc. A resolution calling for all reports relating to Georgia not communicated to Congress was adopted. Mr. Beck asked leave to offer a resolution reciting allegations that General Terry is causing citizens of Georgia to be arrested and tried before his military subordinates for violations of the laws of Georgia, refusing to allow them the benefit of the habeas corpus or trial by jury in civil courts, and requesting the President to state by what authority such things are done, but it was objected to. The report of the conference committee on the census bill was agreed to. The tariff bill was then taken up, and several paragraphs of the steel section considered. The duty on steel railway bars was fixed at $36 per ton.

DECORATION DAY.

Arrangements for the Decoration of the Federal Graves.

At the meeting at the court-house Tuesday evening to make arrangements for decorating the graves of the Union soldiers, which takes place on the 30th of May, Colonel Sam McKee was called to the chair, and Colonel Thos. Johnson made secretary. The following resolutions were offered by Colonel Ward and adopted:

Resolved, That in our opinion it is inexpedient to have any procession or parade in decorating the graves of our fallen comrades.

Resolved, That this is not a time when we feel authorized to ask our friends to contribute hundreds of dollars toward defraying the expenses of the decoration of the graves of the Union soldiers buried in Cave Hill Cemetery.

Resolved, That the most appropriate way in which we can honor our dead is as we would honor those of our own household. Therefore it is, in our opinion, proper to show our respect on the 30th instant by setting apart certain hours during which the graves shall be decorated with flowers by an appropriate committee for that purpose.

The following resolution was offered by Capt. Robert Johnson and added as an amendment:

Resolved, That we deem it appropriate and fitting that some one should be selected to deliver an oration at the cemetery on the above occasion. Also that a band of music be employed to assist in the ceremonies on the occasion referred to.

A committee of three was appointed to select an orator of the day, a chaplain, and a band of music, and at the suggestion of Col. Chas. A. Gill they were directed to procure a German orator, and a German chaplain also. Gen. Ell H. Murray indorsed Col. Gill's suggestion.

The following were appointed as the committee on orators and music:

Col. John Mehringer,	T. C. Tracie,
Col. John Ward,	John A. Benninger,
Col. Chas. A. Gill,	E. A. Hollman.

The following Committee on Arrangements and Finance was then appointed:

James P. Luse,	Sam McKee,
Dr. T. J. Griffith,	Capt. J. M. Huston,
Gen. E. H. Murray,	Capt. M. Boland,
H. S. Frorer,	Capt. W. G. Rogers,
Wm. Peterson,	Capt. J. E. Vanzant,
Hon. Robt. F. Baird,	Wm. Kollman,
George Delph,	James Matthews,
M. Sembach,	Col. J. Mehringer,
John A. Benninger,	Thos. McNickel.
John B. Grooley,	

This committee was directed to collect the money in hand from last year's receipts. They were also instructed to announce the time and place where they will receive donations of flowers and evergreens to be used in the decoration ceremonies.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Louisville Cement Barrel Factory.

It will be remembered that, on the night of the 1st of March last, the buildings belonging to the Louisville Cement Barrel Factory Company, on the north bank of the canal, containing machinery, together with a vast amount of timber, was destroyed by fire—the supposed work of an incendiary. Since the conflagration, the work of rebuilding the same on a much more extensive scale has been vigorously prosecuted. In addition to the original machinery, a new feature is in contemplation, and will soon be put into practical operation, namely: the "working off" of the barrels by machinery, in which event coopers will only be required to "hoop off," the residue of the barrels being done entirely by the new mechanical device. It is confidently believed that this arrangement will not only employ many more laborers, but will be mutually beneficial, in a pecuniary point of view, both to employers and employes. On Saturday last steam was raised for the first time, and the occasion was appropriately celebrated by the employes and their friends in a grove adjoining the works. Music and edibles were furnished by the proprietors. Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Mitchell and others, and the day passed off very pleasantly.

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the second precinct of the Ninth ward, held last night pursuant to a resolution of the Democratic Central Committee, for the purpose of organizing a club and opening a register for names of Democratic voters of said precinct, on motion, Gen. Chilton was called to the chair, and S. P. Dick appointed Secretary, and E. A. Liter, Treasurer.

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the second precinct of the Ninth ward heartily indorse the resolutions of the Central Executive Committee, and we pledge our support to the nominees of the Democratic Convention to convene on the 21st inst."

On motion, the club adjourned to meet on Thursday night, the 5th inst., at Callahan's Hall, corner of Ninth and Broadway, at eight o'clock.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Brief Sketch of its History and Prospects—Its Meeting To-day in Our City.

The Southern Baptist Convention, which meets in the Walnut-street church to-day, is a most important body, whether we consider its composition or the interests which it represents. The Baptist denomination is a power in the land. From carefully compiled tables, we learn that the statistics of the Baptists in the United States are as follows: 720 associations, 18,143 churches, and 8,707 ordained ministers. They have 37 male colleges, 14 theological seminaries, and a very large number of female institutions. They have 45 denominational papers and magazines, which reach all sections and classes.

The Southern Baptist Convention represents a constituency of about seven hundred thousand white members, in churches scattered over an area extending from Maryland to Texas and from Virginia to Missouri. Southern Baptists have under their control fourteen male colleges and a general theological seminary which has upwards of sixty students. Most of the endowments of these were lost by the war, but they have been reendowed by a self-sacrificing liberality worthy of all praise.

Up to 1838 the Baptists of the North and South worked harmoniously together in the same general organizations, and no strife was to enter. But in the year of meeting this year, held in the city of New York, sectional feeling was engendered, which was still more confirmed three years later at the meeting in Baltimore, and which grew so bitter at the meeting in Philadelphia in 1844 that it was apparent to all that the day of separation was at hand. In the latter autumn of this year the Foreign Mission Board (located at Boston, but established and sustained by the contributions of the Baptists of the whole country), in response to a direct question from the Baptist State Convention of Alabama, declared that: "If any one should offer himself as a missionary, having slaves, and insist on retaining them as his property whilst in the service of the board, they should not appoint him." This declaration, of course, rendered the withdrawal of the Southern churches from the general organization imperative.

Accordingly, there assembled, in Augusta, Georgia, in May, 1845, a convention of Southern Baptists, distinguished alike for its ability, numbers and the ardor unanimity with which it resolved to withdraw from all organized association with Northern Baptists in the conduct of its missionary operations. Thus was formed the "Southern Baptist Convention," which up to the breaking out of the late war had a degree of prosperity and success unsurpassed, if it has been equaled, in the history of such organizations. At this time the convention was awakening its foreign mission spirit with such liberality that the board announced that their need was "not money but more men to carry the gospel to the heathen," and in response to this appeal young men all over the South were saying, "Here am I—send me." In the domestic and Indian mission department it had had great success, and were enlarging their operations every year. They had just raised a liberal endowment and put into successful operation their Southern Baptist Theological Seminary," located at Greenville, South Carolina. In a word, they were nobly doing their part toward reconciling the Christianity of that conservative Christianity for which all denominations at the South were so earnestly working. The blighting effects of the war, which fell by none more severely than by the enterprises of the Southern Baptist Convention.

And off came the war from which we emerged with their missionaries, the Foreign Mission Board found itself with a heavy debt and an empty treasury, and all the other branches were in a like situation. Thus the convention has had great obstacles to contend with. Yet it has struggled on through them. The churches are rallying, and the boards of the convention will report their work in a much better condition at present than at any time since the war. A pleasing feature in the present meeting will be the presence of a number of Northern brethren, who come as corresponding delegates, and will be most cordially received. At the meeting in Baltimore in 1868 a delegation from the Northern societies bore a fraternal message to the Southern convention, which met with a most fraternal response, and since then the relations between the two sections have been very pleasant.

The constitution, also, whether we consider its numbers, the important interests which it represents, or the ability which composes it, will attract general interest and attention.

Its first session will be held at 10 o'clock this morning. It is impossible to give now an accurate list of the names. We give only a few of the prominent ones: Rev. A. M. Woodfin, Mobile; Rev. A. D. Phillips Missionary to Africa; Rev. Dr. Skinner, Nashville; Rev. Dr. Reynolds, of S. C.; Rev. Dr. Ford, and Rev. Dr. J. R. Graves, Memphis; Rev. Dr. P. H. Mell, Ga.; Rev. Dr. M. T. Sumner, Ala.; Rev. W. J. Broaddus, Va.; Rev. Dr. J. C. Hiden, Mississippi; Rev. J. J. D. Renfroe, Alabama; Rev. Dr. J. F. Boyce, Rev. Crawford H. Toy and Rev. W. D. Thomas, of S. Carolina; Rev. Dr. R. Henderson, Ala; Rev. Dr. Wm. Williams, S. C.; Rev. Dr. N. A. Purfow and Rev. Dr. Whitehead, N. C.; Rev. Dr. W. C. Crane and Rev. Mr. Smith, of Texas; Rev. Dr. Giffith, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Pa.; Rev. Dr. Jeter, Rev. Dr. Poindexter, Rev. Dr. Hatcher, Rev. Dr. Ryland, Rev. Dr. Burrows, Rev. Dr. Dickinson, Rev. C. C. Bitting, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Jr., all of Va.; Rev. Dr. J. W. Williams, Rev. J. B. Jeter, Rev. Dr. Anderson and A. Fuller Crane, Esq., of Baltimore; Rev. J. B. Chaplin, Rev. H. H. Wyer and Prof. C. H. Winston, of Va.; Rev. H. W. Fuller, Rev. F. H. Kerfoot, Rev. A. H. Calloway, Rev. Dr. Rev. R. H. Graves, Canton, China, and a large number of others whose names will appear in the list of delegates.

The Richmond Disaster.

The country has not yet recovered from the shock of the recent great calamity in the city of Richmond. In various places meetings are being held to assist in a pecuniary way those who were injured, or the families of those who were killed by that great disaster. We do not now know in all this broad land a city from which aid in large abundance should go so promptly as from Louisville. Kentucky is indeed the very daughter of Virginia. Louisville is her largest city and settled by immigrants, every one of whom was born upon the soil of Virginia. Hoosier Statesmen have become the kinship which binds their offspring to those now living on the soil of the "Old Dominion." This awful calamity should make each feel as if we were all sisters.

We would suggest, in fact insist," that a public meeting be held at once in the Courthouse on Friday morning, at which it be indorsed by the General Council to-night, which should pass appropriate resolutions to be transmitted to the municipal authorities of Richmond. Let aid of the most liberal kind go forward at once. It has been too long delayed. Others not akin to Virginia may open wide their hearts before this, and even express our sympathy. Let no one think this aid is not needed. The great and the small, the rich and the poor, have made bequests to relatives among the afflicted in this calamity. It is no ordinary occasion, as is evidenced by the fact that has caused those strong and self-reliant people to set apart a special day for fasting and prayer. Let this meeting be held Friday evening at 5 o'clock in the Courthouse, so that every one may have time for business to go to it. Let no one feel exempt from any cause. We know not what hour calamity may befall us. We may then call in vain for sympathy ourselves.

The Fire Tuesday.

The piles of burning lumber in the yard of Wrampelmeier & Co.'s lumber yard, on the corner of Fourteenth and Portland avenue, were not extinguished until a late hour Tuesday night. The lumber destroyed was of greater value than was at first supposed, and the loss will amount to $15,000 or $20,000, on which there was an insurance of $8,000, equally divided between the Pacific of San Francisco and the Kenton of Covington. The damage to the buildings will amount to $1,200, insured as follows: National, of Boston, $2,000; German Banking and Insurance Company, Louisville, $2,500; German Insurance Company, Louisville, $1,000; Western Insurance and Banking Company of Louisville, $1,000.

The loss on the stable and dry-house, which were totally destroyed, was $700; no insurance. The stock in the building was damaged about $1,500, on which there was an insurance of $22,500, divided as follows: Franklin, Louisville, $5,000; Associated Firemen's, Baltimore, $2,500; Virginia House, Richmond, $1,500; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $2,500; Phœnix, Hartford, Connecticut, $2,000; German Insurance Company, Louisville, $1,300; Ætna, Hartford, $3,500; Western Insurance and Banking Company, $2,000; North American, Hartford, $2,000. The damage to the machinery is estimated at $400, insured as follows: Virginia Home, Richmond, $1,500; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $500; Phœnix, Hartford, $1,000; Germen, Louisville, $700; Ætna, Hartford, $1,500; Western Insurance and Banking Company, Louisville, $1,500.

Arrest for Horse Stealing.

Yesterday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock a man on a horseback arrived at the Shelby stable, on Main street, between Shelby and Campbell, and wanted to put his horse up. The man's actions excited some suspicion, but the horse was left, and in due time Officer Sinkhorn was informed that a man passed the horse was at that stable. Upon inquiry the man who brought the horse was found, and gave his name as Thomas M. Watson. Officer Sinkhorn questioned him and the man said he rode the horse from Virginia, and came by the way of Lexington, but could not tell where or when he crossed the Big Sandy river, as he said that he left Lexington last Thursday and had ridden every day, but only for the last two days had he ridden very hard. At this part of the story is incredible because it only takes two days to come from Lexington to this city at an even gait. The animal is a bay mare, no white about her, 15½ hands high, black mane and tail, shod in front, and has the appearance of being blooded stock. The saddle was plain English, made in Cincinnati. Upon searching the person of Watson all the papers found showed conclusively that the man's real name was Silas W. Rhoads. He is about twenty-six years old and a very fine looking individual. He was lodged in the Clay-street station-house, and will have a hearing in the City Court this morning.

An Impending Imbroglio.

Something which looks very much like it was going to be an imbroglio between the Judge of the Police Court and the Chief of Police is just looming up. As it now stands there is a disobeyed order from the Judge of the Court to a station-house keeper. The Judge sent an order for the release of Pat. Flannery, which the Chief of Police ordered the station-house keeper to ignore, claiming that the Judge had no authority to order his release at that time. A rule was issued yesterday against the station-house keeper, William Middleton, but he will shift the responsibility to his superior, which will bring the Chief of Police and the Judge of the Police Court face to face, and a squabble like that which the Judge had with the magistrates some time ago is imminent.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE General Council meets to-night.

THE business transacted in the Common Pleas Court yesterday was of no public importance.

THE regular weekly call of the ordinance docket of the City Court takes place this morning.

MICHAEL FRENCH, drunk, and John Kelly, a small boy, were in the East-end station-house last night.

REV. T. P. HALEY, formerly of this city, is at present conducting a very interesting revival at Columbia, Mo.

THE cold houses along the levee which were recently sold to make room for the new wharf, are being demolished and the rubbish carried away.

JOHN WELLS and Sam. Brooks, both colored, were tried on the charge of larceny in the Circuit Court yesterday and found not guilty.

THE Democrats of the Twelfth Ward organized on Tuesday evening by the election of John Burns President and Ben. A. Ness, Secretary.

W. H. HUBER, Esq., formerly of this city, but who has been residing in California for the last twelve years, is at present on a visit to his old home.

THE work of rebuilding the stables of the City Railway Company, at the corner of Twelfth and Rowan, recently destroyed by fire, is progressing rapidly.

THE meeting of the friends of the Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans railroad, at West Point, Hardin county, has been postponed until Saturday next, May 7th.

MR. HENRY HEISS, of the Nashville Banner, Mr. S. C. Mercer, of the old Nashville Press and Times, and Hon. Jno. L. T. Sneed, of Memphis, were in the city yesterday.

A new lodge of the Knights of Pythias was organized at Calhoun, Ky., last week by a delegation of the order from this city. The order is rapidly increasing in strength in the State.

THE Commercial and Southern Bank buildings at the east and west corners of Bullitt and Main streets, are getting new coats of paint, which add materially to their appearance.

THE back-tax collectors have registered nearly all the old bills, and will be prepared to collect them before long. A notice, or rather warning, to delinquents will be found elsewhere.

A PLEASANT little affair took place at the Second-Ward School yesterday afternoon. The teachers and scholars presented the Principal, Mr. Hiram Roberts, with a beautiful set of silver.

M. GROOMS, an erring nephew of Uncle Sam's, left the old man's domicile, without credentials to show why he should absent himself. The police caught and locked him in jail last night.

A NEGRO woman, named Louise Jackson, who keeps a house of prostitution in Congress Alley, where white women and black men congregate, was convicted and fined $50 in the City Court yesterday.

PHILIP STOKES, Esq., is about to erect two large buildings on the north side of Jefferson street, below Floyd. The old pump shop which was on the ground was torn down yesterday, and work commenced.

THE yard of the residence of Col. Sidney Jones, passenger agent of the railroads, on Eleventh street, between Madison and Walnut, was entered by thieves on Tuesday night, and all the flowers he had in the yard stolen.

TONY ROUNDTREE, who was convicted of larceny at the April term of the Circuit Court and elected for a term of service in the penitentiary, has been pardoned by the Governor. The official document was filed in court yesterday.

THE friends of Mr. James McCarty, of the street-line engine Sim Watkins, will be glad to know that his eyes are not materially injured by the inflammation caused by smoke at the fire on Tuesday, as was at first reported.

A THOROUGH investigation of the matter convinces us that the statement published yesterday that young Morton visited a billiard saloon Tuesday night was incorrect. Our informant evidently mistook another person for Morton.

AN Atlanta paper, in speaking of the presence in that city of Col. Van Horn, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, learns, "with much satisfaction, that he will probably remove the headquarters from Louisville to the Gate City."

A PRINTING party, composed of the following gentlemen: C. D. McCallum, Joseph Griffith and Charles Thornton, will leave the city for Goose creek to-day. They take with them a fine boat, built expressly for their use, called the "Goolipper." Their rig cost upward of $600.

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A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad company was held at the office of the company in this city last night. A draft of a contract with the city for a connection with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, upon the terms of the ordinance adopted by the General Council, was read but no further action was taken. No other business was transacted.

A MAN named Joseph Levi, who was selling goods by sample, without license, was arrested about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, on Fourth street, by Joseph Cass, the police inspector. When informed that it was necessary to take out license, the man started to run. He was caught after a short chase and caught him at the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. The chase caused some excitement, and the busy thoroughfare. Levi took out the required license and was released.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Manufacturing and Financial Company is called by the Commissioners, Henry Dent and W. R. Thompson, to be held at the office of W. R. Thompson, on Fifth, between Market and Main, on Monday, for the purpose of electing officers and organizing the company. A liberal charter has been granted by the Legislature, and the requisite amount of stock has been subscribed. The stockholders are among our most substantial and influential business men, mechanics and capitalists, and the enterprise cannot fail to be a success.

Meeting in the Third Precinct of the First Ward.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the third precinct of the First ward, there were elected Wm. F. Duerson as President, Chas. B. Clark as Secretary, and Messrs. Casey and Moffit as Judges. Messrs. Sauer, Heneyer and Hollingsead were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the governing of the club, after which the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Sauer and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we fully endorse the action of the Democratic Executive Committee in calling a convention on the 21st inst., for the purpose of making nominations for the city and county officers to be elected in the month of August, and fully approve of the resolutions adopted by the said committee on the 28th ultimo, as published in the Louisville papers.

Resolved, That no one shall, who resides and votes in this precinct, be allowed to represent his name as a member of this club, or be entitled to cast his vote for a delegate to the 21st of May convention, who does not intend to abide by the decision of the Democratic convention and support its nominees at the ensuing August election.

Resolved, That a committee of seven members of this club be appointed by the President to request all the Democrats of this precinct to come forward and register their names as members of this Democratic club, on or before the 16th day of May, 1870.

Resolved, That a committee of three, together with the President, be and they are hereby appointed a committee to draft and prepare resolutions and by-laws to govern the action of this club.

A Raid on Africa.

A man named Mike Conner was brought before Justice Clement yesterday on a peace warrant sued out by Maria Wood. Conner is an Irishman, and is at present at work in Limerick, helping to grade and pave Eighth street as it runs through that suburb. Maria Wood is a big, fat, greasy, and fastidious negro woman, who lives in the vicinity. Yesterday she started to go across the new street that Conner was helping to make, when he thought he would have a little innocent fun. So he snatched her in his arms and hugged her. It was a loud armful, but he held on to it tightly, when she gave one twist, and, with a kind of an indignation puff, threw her feet into the air, and then commenced swelling. Mike held on till he grew red in the face, but finally his hands burst asunder, and she dropped to the ground a piece of sprawling blackness. She got up and commenced calling him bad names, when he became offended for the first time, and threatened to rock her. For these threats she had him arrested, and, being brought before the magistrate, he was held in $100 bond to keep the peace and be of good behavior toward her for three months. The affair caused a heap of fun in Limerick, and Mike was hugely joked for having "hugged the nigger."

The Railroad Convention.

The convention of railroad Superintendents which convened in this city at the Galt House, on Tuesday, for the purpose of arranging time cards for the summer season, adjourned yesterday without coming to any definite agreement, owing to the absence of the representatives of Southern roads. The meeting adjourned to meet in Indianapolis on the 15th inst.

THE NEW JAIL.

Its Sanitary Condition—Report of the Committee of Examination.

The committee appointed by Mayor Baxter, to examine and report upon the sanitary condition of the New Jail, yesterday submitted the following report to the Mayor and the Judge of the County Court:

To the Hon. J. C. Baxter, Mayor of the City of Louisville, and Hon. Wm. Kaye Reed, Judge of the Jefferson County Court:

In obedience to the request of your Honors, the undersigned have made a careful examination of that portion of the new jail now occupied by prisoners, and we respectfully submit the following report:

The portion of the jail referred to is designed to hold sixty-six prisoners. The capacity for air is 56,305 cubic feet, which gives a little over 1,000 cubic feet for each prisoner. Each single cell contains 312 and each double cell 624 cubic feet of air space.

The unfinished portion of the jail, when finished and provided with the ventilating shaft, includes about 150,000 cubic feet of air space to supply 138 prisoners, which gives much more considerably more than 1,000 feet of cubic air.

The ventilating annulus of the shaft will be a transverse sectional area of eleven square feet, and it is to be from fifty to sixty feet high. Under the following conditions the draft of this ventilator will be,

Height of stack..... 50 feet.
Area of section (gross)..... 11 " Fahrenheit.
Temperature of air in ventilator 70° "
Difference of temperature..... 50° "

As this difference of temperature the air in the stack will occupy one-tenth more space than when outside. The aerodynamic force of the warm air will be equal to that required by the falling of a bulk of air equal to the difference between the bulk of the cold and hot air through a space equal to the difference between the column of hot and cold air, or five feet. The following formula gives the number of cubic feet of air ejected per minute under the conditions already mentioned:

$$3\,(5\,h)\ 2\,(60)^{11}=9,966.$$

4

By deducting 50 per cent. for friction and obstructions equal to the air in the pipes leading the cells and the interstices and channels between and around them, there is left 4,433 as the number of cubic feet of air which the stack has the capacity to carry off per minute if the inlets have a sufficient area.

The portion of the jail yet to be erected will contain 150,180 cubic feet, which, added to the original capacity of the building, will provide with 210,505 cubic feet of air, requiring to be consequently renewed. The stack is capable of extracting that amount of air every fifty or sixty minutes.

The finished portion of the jail is provided with Emerson ejectors. Their night is insufficient because of the contiguity of the altitude of central engine-house. The combined force of the latter of these ejectors are as follows: 15 ejectors, each 10 inches in diameter. If their cases are run to a night above the roof of the engine house they will catch all lateral currents of air for within they will eject air through the jail with a velocity proportional to the external currents.

Dr. Thomas R. Jenkins analyzed the air taken from different parts of the jail, and we received it with air taken from Walnut and Third streets, near Dr. Jenkins' laboratory. The results are as follows:

Carbonic acid gas in 10,000 volumes of air:	
At the corridor on the first tier.....	9.17
That of corridors of jail.....	4.32
That of cell on lower floor.....	3.87
That of cell on upper floor.....	10.55

There is no appreciable evil in any of these quantities.

The atmosphere of the jail contains an appreciable amount of ammonia, organic matters in suspension, and sulphuretted hydrogen. We indicate that the regulations of the jail shall be carefully directed to the removal of this latter character, but it has serious evils that must be prevented. On account of the rapid combination of iron for heat the cells will be quickly heated or cooled by the currents of hot or cold air circulating around them. In order to counteract heat must be communicated to or obstructed from the inmates of the cells in a degree proportionate to its action on the cells.

In full review of all the facts before us, we hold:

1st. That the ventilation of the jail may be rendered entirely satisfactory. That all parts of the architects are completed, provided the opportunities made by them are used.

2d. That for the public health and safety of the inmates of the jail now in use, it is essential that Emerson ejectors of full capacity shall be attached to each cell and carried above the altitude of the roof of the Central Engine-house, and that the doors of the Debtors' Office below, opening into the halls of the jail, be made of iron grating, for the admission of the south breeze into the hall, built expressly for their use, called the "Goolipper." Their rig cost upward of $600.

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THE Sacramento (Cal.) Republican, in speaking of the coming bridge celebration at this place, says, says: Many of our citizens have a sort of delightful expectancy that we are to be favored with an invitation to attend that celebration. They are anxious to greet the citizens of the Queen City of the Falls once more, and, standing above the floods of the Ohio, to join hands with their friends of the West.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad company was held at the office of the company in this city last night. A draft of a contract with the city for a connection with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, upon the terms of the ordinance adopted by the General Council, was read but no further action was taken. No other business was transacted.

A MAN named Joseph Levi, who was selling goods by sample, without license, was arrested about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, on Fourth street, by Joseph Cass, the police inspector. When informed that it was necessary to take out license, the man started to run. He was caught after a short chase and caught him at the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. The chase caused some excitement, and the busy thoroughfare. Levi took out the required license and was released.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Manufacturing and Financial Company is called by the Commissioners, Henry Dent and W. R. Thompson, to be held at the office of W. R. Thompson, on Fifth, between Market and Main, on Monday, for the purpose of electing officers and organizing the company. A liberal charter has been granted by the Legislature, and the requisite amount of stock has been subscribed. The stockholders are among our most substantial and influential business men, mechanics and capitalists, and the enterprise cannot fail to be a success.

Meeting in the Third Precinct of the First Ward.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the third precinct of the First ward, there were elected Wm. F. Duerson as President, Chas. B. Clark as Secretary, and Messrs. Casey and Moffit as Judges. Messrs. Sauer, Heneyer and Hollingsead were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the governing of the club, after which the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Sauer and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we fully endorse the action of the Democratic Executive Committee in calling a convention on the 21st inst., for the purpose of making nominations for the city and county officers to be elected in the month of August, and fully approve of the resolutions adopted by the said committee on the 28th ultimo, as published in the Louisville papers.

Resolved, That no one shall, who resides and votes in this precinct, be allowed to represent his name as a member of this club, or be entitled to cast his vote for a delegate to the 21st of May convention, who does not intend to abide by the decision of the Democratic convention and support its nominees at the ensuing August election.

Resolved, That a committee of seven members of this club be appointed by the President to request all the Democrats of this precinct to come forward and register their names as members of this Democratic club, on or before the 16th day of May, 1870.

Resolved, That a committee of three, together with the President, be and they are hereby appointed a committee to draft and prepare resolutions and by-laws to govern the action of this club.

A Raid on Africa.

A man named Mike Conner was brought before Justice Clement yesterday on a peace warrant sued out by Maria Wood. Conner is an Irishman, and is at present at work in Limerick, helping to grade and pave Eighth street as it runs through that suburb. Maria Wood is a big, fat, greasy, and fastidious negro woman, who lives in the vicinity. Yesterday she started to go across the new street that Conner was helping to make, when he thought he would have a little innocent fun. So he snatched her in his arms and hugged her. It was a loud armful, but he held on to it tightly, when she gave one twist, and, with a kind of an indignation puff, threw her feet into the air, and then commenced swelling. Mike held on till he grew red in the face, but finally his hands burst asunder, and she dropped to the ground a piece of sprawling blackness. She got up and commenced calling him bad names, when he became offended for the first time, and threatened to rock her. For these threats she had him arrested, and, being brought before the magistrate, he was held in $100 bond to keep the peace and be of good behavior toward her for three months. The affair caused a heap of fun in Limerick, and Mike was hugely joked for having "hugged the nigger."

The Railroad Convention.

The convention of railroad Superintendents which convened in this city at the Galt House, on Tuesday, for the purpose of arranging time cards for the summer season, adjourned yesterday without coming to any definite agreement, owing to the absence of the representatives of Southern roads. The meeting adjourned to meet in Indianapolis on the 15th inst.

CITY FEATURES.

For Pleasant Pie

get your stylish Summer Suits made at Meal's, the popular clothier, Tailoring Cash Vesting, full assortment. New styles Fancy Striped Cassimeres just received. Call and see them, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

☞ This is the day for the great sale at Hobb's depot. The beautiful property belonging to the estate of Samuel L. Nock, Sr., will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Hazlewood is one of the most desirable seats in Jefferson county. A special car will be attached to the Cincinnati and Lexington train for the accommodation of those who wish to attend the sale. Morris Southwick & Co., auctioneers.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Croquet, Base-balls, and Bats,

of the cheapest, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janey & Petty's, 116 Main street.

☞ The A. No. XX sole leather valise, copper-rivited corners and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera House.

The manager is giving a variety of plays for the remainder of this week. Last night the thrice-sensational play of "the Marble Heart," another one of the innumerable adaptations from the French, was performed. Mr. Stetson plays the overstrained part of "Raphael" with much feeling and power. In the interesting scene between "Marie" and "Raphael," in the third act, he was exceedingly good. Miss Minnie Monk appeared as "Marco, the Marble Heart," and performed the character with much of the spirit which she infused into "Frou-Frou." The rest of the cast included Mr. Wilson as "Vendore," the rich young Pari-ian," whom Mr. Wilson, for some inscrutable reason which is past finding out, converts into a cockney dandy, with the drawling tone of voice quite foreign to the manner of speech of "a rich young Parisian." The part